salmon asks for cooperation to meet energy crisis

ROTARY
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Governor Salmon addressing Rotary Club on the energy crises

By GREGORY DENNIS

Vermont's Governor Thomas Salmon addressed a large crowd of Rotary Club members and their wives at the Middlebury Inn last Wednesday, November 7. In his remarks he outlined what he termed "fairly dramatic initiatives" by the Vermont state government and the federal government to meet the energy crisis.These measures, he said, "will alter the lifestyle of the average Vermonter."

Salmon referred often to President Nixon's address to the nation on the energy crisis, which was delivered minutes before Salmon's own speech.The governor was briefed on the address by aides, who spoke to him by telephone during the Rotary dinner.

The Governor began by noting what he considered the most serious aspect of the fuel shortages facing Vermont and the nation. The problem, he contended, was that "the general public does not really believe that there is an energy crisis."

In speaking Vermont's plans to meet the upcoming fuel shortages, he spoke largely about the "constraint side of the matter," and not mandatory, state-imposed controls. He said that Vermonters will have to be willing to meet the "very, very real challenge" by limiting their own use of energy, "or we will be in deep trouble this year."

As Salmon explained later in response to a question, his administration had not been able to go too far in making detailed plans to meet the energy crisis "until we heard what the President said."

The Governor noted the similarity between actions proposed by President Nixon and those measures which Salmon himself intends to take. Like the President, Salmon will ask for "standby emergency powers" to meet the energy crisis in Vermont.

He also said that he would probably ask that Vermont go onto daylight savings time on a year round basis if Congress did not act to require the whole nation to go onto daylight savings time permanently. He hopes, he said, that this could be done on a regional basis, in conjunction with the other New England states.

Salmon outlined steps he had already taken to meet the energy crisis. These include a recent meeting with his Cabinet and informal conversations with state legislative leaders.The Governor intends to meet formally with leaders of both parties to discuss the legislation which he will propose.

He also mentioned meetings which he will hold this week with leading Vermont oil dealers and representatives of the Vermont media.

In response to a question about possible school closings this winter, Salmon said that he hoped such measures would not be necessary.He said, however, that schools may be forced to close at some point because of fuel shortages. He noted that this was most likely to happen in

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faculty delays vote on report, reading courses approved

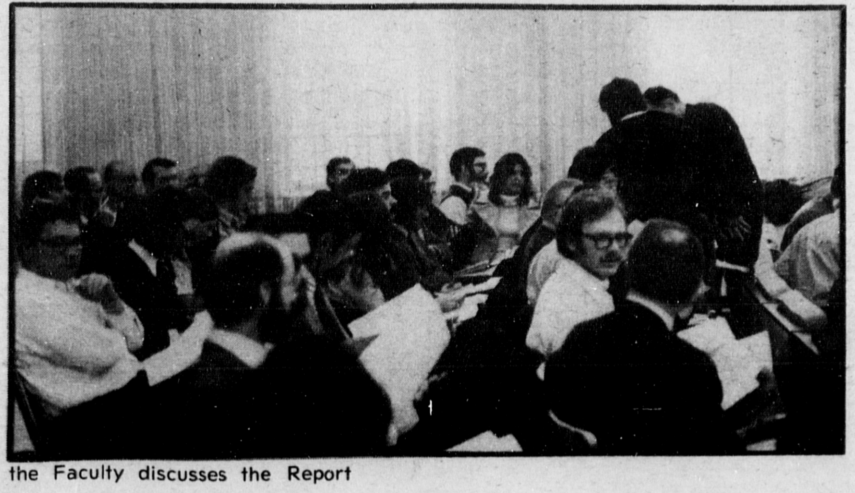
By PASCAL CHENG

The third faculty meeting of the year was held on Monday, November 5, in the Munroe Faculty Lounge.The Report of the Special Committee on the College was again the main topic under discussion.

The faculty agreed to accept the recommendation of Professor Peterson (Math) that the faculty vote on the Report be delayed until the December meeting. Peterson said that a postponement of the vote would give the Committee time to analyze the results of the questionnaires and to better determine student and faculty response to the proposed curriculum changes.

He said that it would also give more time to faculty members and students who have not yet had the opportunity to consider the Special Committee's Report to do so.

Professor Peterson also presented a list of four amendments to the original curriculum proposals. He asked the faculty to vote on these amendments.



the Faculty discusses the Report

Amendments Passed

The first amendment concerned a change in the minimum number of courses required in each concentration, from five to four. Russell Leng (Political Science) moved to postpone discussion of this amendment until December 1.He thought that limits should not be placed on concentrations until sample concentrations have been drawn up by departments.His motion was passed.

The second amendment was passed by the faculty.This amendment is designed to allow students completing an Advanced Major to be "relieved of some of the requirements for the Concentration in that department."

The third amendment was also passed. That amendment gives broader powers to the proposed Curriculum Committee to oversee curricular matters which involve crossing departmental lines and substantial changes in existing Concentrations, Majors, and Programs. Introduction of new Concentrations, Majors, or Programs now requires the approval of the Curriculum Committee and the Faculty.

The fourth amendment will allow completion of an approved combined plan with another institution to count as completion of a Program. It also passed.

Andy Reding, Chairman of the Student Forum was called upon to clarify the resolutions passed by the Student Forum at its November 4 meeting. At that meeting, the Forum voted to recommend to the faculty that it not approve the original curriculum proposals of the Special Committee unless certain amendments were adopted. Reding explained these amendments to the faculty.

Student Forum Confused

There seemed to be some confusion among faculty and students regarding the Student Forum's position on the Special Committee's proposals.

David Stameshkin (History) asked why the Forum seemed to support the proposals when, according to the results of questionnaires, the majority of the students did not.

Forum member David O'Connor '74 said that in his mind the Forum was not actually in favor of the proposals.He felt that the Forum was only recommending that if the faculty should approve the Report it should do so only with the adoption of the amendments approved by the Forum.

Rick Eldridge '75, another member of the Forum, disagreed with this opinion.He indicated that he thought the Forum was definitely in favor of the new curriculum proposed by the Special Committee. However, since there was no further discussion on the matter, the position of the Forum remained vague.(For more in depth coverage of the November 4 Forum meeting, see elsewhere in this issue)

Independent Study

Other important matters were brought up during the course of the meeting.The future of 500's projects (independent study during fall and spring semesters) was discussed.

Dean O'Brien said that many faculty members were not satisfied with the present 500's projects program. He said that they seemed to believe that the independent projects were not really valuable to students because the projects lacked proper structure and direction.

O'Brien noted that some faculty felt that they often could not do a good job of supervising projects because of a lack of time or sufficient background in the areas in which the students were working.

Both the Educational Council and the Curriculum Committee have suggested a possible alternative to the present system of 500's projects.They have proposed that reading courses be set up by students who have one special interest in common.

These courses could be run on an experimental basis during Winter Term. If successful, they could take the place of 500's projects during the regular term.

Dean O'Brien, representing the Curriculum Committee, said that under these proposals, students would be responsible for leading class discussions. Faculty members would help to coordinate and supervise the courses, primarily acting as advisors.

Robert Hill (English) pointed out that

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round two: joan peters vs middlebury college

By TOM LYNCH

Though it is merely a fading memory for most of the College Community, the brouhaha touched off by the firing of Joan Peters is still in progress.

Last spring's student outcry has died out, and the atmosphere has become considerably more subdued. But Ms. Peters' fight continues.

The suit which she filed against Middlebury College in Burlington Federal District Court last spring is currently being negotiated by her lawyers and the College lawyers. The case has been tentatively scheduled in Burlington for late December or early January, but no definite trial date has been set.

Background

Joan Peters taught English at Middlebury for two years, from the fall of 1971 through the spring of 1973. In late October of 1972, English Department Chairman David Littlefield informed her that her contract would not be renewed for a third year.

Ms.Peters protested this decision to the Appeals Board of the College. Members of the Board were Victor Nuovo (Religion), Marjorie Lamberti (History) and Bruce Peterson (Math). She alleged that she had been fired because of activities she had engaged in as a private citizen, chiefly in the field of feminist politics. Because of this, she contended, her academic freedom had been violated. The Board decided that this had not been the case.

In April, Ms. Peters explained her situation to and fielded questions from the Student Forum. The Forum voted unanimously to protest the "non-renewal of contract of Ms.Peters" and urged the College "to reverse the decision of the department until it can be ascertained whether or not the decision was a just one." This decision was then circulated in the form of a petition.

Ms. Peters' situation was also the subject of a panel discussion aired by WRMC, and the major topic of discussion at the May Faculty Meeting.

At both the panel discussion and the faculty meeting, Deans O'Brien and Turner expressed their appreciation to Ms.Peters for the "signal service" she had performed for the College in pointing out the problems faced by women faculty at Middlebury.

In response to a question last month, Dean O'Brien also stated that he felt the consensus of the Faculty in May was that all available means of appeal had been utilized by Ms. Peters, and that the procedures in each decision had been properly followed.

Student response to Ms. Peters' nonreappointment was vehement. One is hard put to remember one telephone call to the radio panel which in any way supported the dismissal of Ms.Peters.

Students also responded to the Forum petition urging her reinstatement with over 1100 signatures.

News Analysis

It is true that Ms. Peters utilized all available means of appeal, but these channels should properly be described as the only media of appeal. The Appeals Board is the sole body to which an untenured professor may protest nonrenewal of contract.

Also, the Appeals Board can only rule on violations of academic freedom. Ms. Peters' contention that she was a victim of sex discrimination could in no way enter into the Board's decision.

In her suit against the college, Ms. Peters is alleging, under Title VII of The Civil Rights Act, that she was discriminated against on the basis of her sex. Her only recourse was to take her cause to civil court since the internal structure of the College allows for no such appeal.

New Developments

If and when the case goes to court (an out of court settlement would seem possible since the case has been in litigation for so long), Chief Judge James

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Forum votes down Report, approves it with amendments

By MARCY LARMON and SUSAN HONG

The Student Forum, in its four and a half hour meeting of November 4, voted down the Report of the Special Committee on the College as it is being presented to the faculty, and passed the Report with three major amendments.

Forum members David O'Connor and Dan Somers spoke in support of the Special Committee's proposal. Rick Eldridge argued in favor of the present system.

The main issue of debate centered on the definition of educational freedom. O'Connor pointed out that the ideal purpose of a liberal arts education is to free students, but that they must be exposed to alternative methods in order to choose freely.

He remarked that the new curriculum was future-oriented and that it would instill in students a capacity for both inductive and deductive reasoning which would be useful in later life.

Eldridge argued that the proposal "would reduce all education to one quality--that of choice-making." He feels that the qualities of "reflection and self-consciousness" are more important.

"There is no way," he added, "to induce the desire to learn. It is a process of developing cognitive perspectives. Freedom is necessary at the beginning of this development, and should be encouraged concurrently with it, said Eldridge.

Eldridge feels that it is necessary to maintain a system where individuals are encouraged to make responsible personal and educational decisions, but that those decisions should not be institutionalized. He said that society will better benefit from strong individuals, than from students who have been educated according to a systemized philosophy.

Susan Hong raised the question of what the effect of the new curriculum will be on future admissions She feared that it might appear too rigid to the more mature high school student, who might be looking for a college where he could pursue a highly individual educational experience in a less structured atmosphere.

O'Connor remarked that incoming freshmen tend to consider things like the reputation and "general facade" of a school more than specific course requirements, and suggested that the new curriculum would not deter exceptional students from applying to Middlebury.

Mildred Reese voiced her fear that the proposed system would adversely affect Spanish-speaking and other minority groups on campus. She noted that such students now often take courses only in the humanities division because their language and educational backgrounds make them less qualified to compete in

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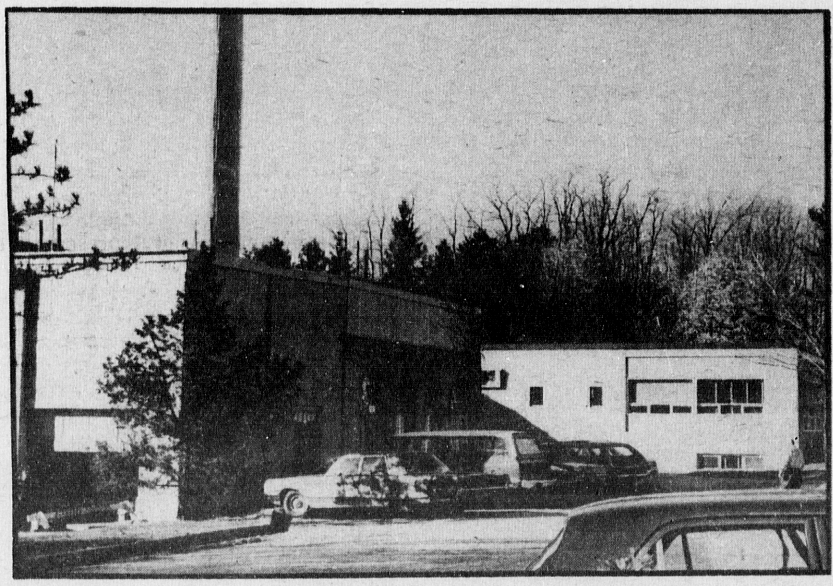

coal or cold:
campus energy crisis

By GARY SLUTSKER

In a move to cut down its use of energy, the College plans to implement a program that will reduce temperatures this winter in all campus buildings to a continuous 65 degrees, Fahrenheit. As part of this program, the College will switch to coal as its energy source for the coldest weeks of the season.

James Ross, Business Manager of the College, said the amount of coal the College has on hand now, combined with large quantities promised by the supplier, will "take care of ten weeks of the coldest weather this winter."

The College will burn coal from mid-December through March and plans to purchase more coal at a later date. However, due to the technical make-up of the plant, it is necessary that a small amount of oil be burned simultaneously with the coal.

While Ross does not foresee any problems resulting from the oil supplier's promise to deliver, he said, "There's always the possibility that things could change overnight."

Ross said that the difference in price between coal and oil is negligible, because in recent months both have risen tremendously in cost.

The coal which Middlebury uses is low in sulphur content, and is therefore not a significant source of air pollution. However, coal dust particles will still be present in the air, and will discolor the snow.

As part of the plan to lower tempoeratures to a uniform 65 degrees across the campus, Ross called on the large group of students who are able to regulate their own room temperatures to keep their rooms at the new level.

Since no buildings on campus will be shut down to help conserve energy, Ross stressed the importance of maintaining all rooms and buildings at a healthy but cold 65 degrees.

Speaking for President Armstrong, Ross explained that it was Middlebury's duty as a member of the larger academic community to be in the forefront of the national move to conserve energy. He noted that Middlebury has recently been in the process of making plans to cut down on its use of electricity also.

Peters...

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S. Holden will preside without jury. The case has originally been drawn by Judge Albert W. Coffrin, but he disqualified himself because he is presently a Trustee of Middlebury College.

The college's lawyers in this case are Frederic W. Allen and Karen McAndrew. Ms. McAndrew represented the ACLU in its class action suit against the Town of Middlebury in the voting rights case last Fall (Shivelhood et. al. vs Town of Middlebury et. al).

Community Council discusses campus energy crisis

By CURT VIEBRANZ

In response to the national energy crisis, the Community Council met on Friday, November 9, to discuss the College's role in the national movement to conserve power. The College is instituting a two-pronged campaign to conserve energy. First, various measures will be taken to cut down on the use of heating and lighting in College facilities. The College is looking into the possibility of closing certain academic buildings earlier at night than usual, such as the Johnson Building and Munroe Hall.

Students pointed out that closing such buildings would not be particularly useful because it would not relieve the demand for power during the peak time of 4 pm. to 8 pm, and would instead be a move to conserve power late at night when very few people were using it anyway. The College, in coordination with Environmental Quality, is also launching a publicity campaign to make students more conscious of the role which they play in this effort. In order to cut down on power use during the peak power period, the chapel bells will ring every day at 4:00 pm. to remind students to turn off unnecessary lights and electrical devices.

In discussing other matters, Chairman Dean O'Brien brought up the matter of the selection of an alumnae trustee for this year. Nominees must be female and from the two most recently graduated classes. (A male alumnae trustee was elected last year) The student members of the Council were presented with a preliminary list of fifteen possible candidates, compiled of those who have either been nominated or who have nominated themselved. The students may add to this list, but their eventual task will be to cut the slate down to three or four nominees. The classes of '72, '73, '74 and '75 will vote from that slate to elect the alumnae trustee.

Stafford says Nixon should not resign under pressure

Senator Robert Stafford of Vermont said last week that President Nixon should not resign under pressure because his resignation "probably would not end the uncertainties that have left our nation divided and unsure."

Stafford said that "if our nation is to embark on the serious task of changing Presidents, then we must follow the method prescribed by our Constitution."

The Vermont senator said that method is the impeachment process, but he did not take any position on whether the President should be impeached. That decision, he said, is up to a majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

"This is not the time for those who say they are defending the Constitution to propose a Constitutional shortcut out of our dilemma," Stafford said in his weekly radio report to Vermont.

"His resignation would in no way resolve any question of the President's guilt or innocence," said Stafford. "It would not even give the nation a clear sense of what he was charged with, if indeed he could be charged with anything."

Stafford said he continues to feel it is "vital to get to the truth of all the matters that have emerged from Watergate . . ." and he said "our Constitution provides a method to get at the truth."

"President Nixon is entitled to his day in court, just as all Americans are," said Stafford. "He is entitled to have his case judged on the merits — on the evidence.

"He should not — he must not — be judged on the assumption he looks too guilty to govern our nation."

If Congress decides to move to the impeachment process, it should first confirm Rep. Gerald Ford as vice - president "to fill the vacancy that exists in the line of Presidential succession," Stafford said.

"Then, if a majority of the members of House of Representatives feels there is just cause to bring specific charges against President Nixon, those charges should be brought in articles of impeachment," said the Vermont senator.

"If the House failed to impeach the President, that would tell the American people that Mr. Nixon's political peers felt there was no reason for him to leave his office."

"On the other hand, if the House launched an impeachment proceeding, the following Senate decision would be a determination of guilt or innocence made in keeping with a prescribed procedure — prescribed by the Constitution," Stafford said.

"The resignation of the President would not end our uncertainties," said the Vermonter.

"Nor can our national malaise be treated or cured by repeated speeches and editorials calling for the President's resignation."

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bridges "can't appreciate" lettuce boycott

By AMY TROUBH

In a recent interview, Mr. Gordon Bridges responded to the requests of some students that the College no longer serve iceberg lettuce which is not picked by United Farmworker's (UFW) labor. Bridges is Director of Dining Halls and Dormitory Operations for the College.

The UFW has called for a nationwide boycott of UFW lettuce, in support of its efforts to force California growers to sign with the UFW.

Mr. Bridges made it clear in the interview that he is not concerned with the people who harvest the lettuce served at the College. As he sees it, his job is to provide students with the best food he can, within the limits of his budget. In reference to the UFW call for a boycott, he said simply that he "can't appreciate the cause."

Bridges maintained that the students in general prefer iceberg lettuce to the other types of lettuce — romaine, chicory, and Boston. The latter varieties, UFW supporters point out, are more nutritious than iceberg lettuce.

Bridges said that he would change the kind of lettuce purchased and supplied by the College only if he were presented with a petition signed by a majority of Middlebury students.

Later in the interview, however, he seemed to switch his stance. When asked if he would change his purchasing policy if presented with such a petition, he replied, "I'll have to think about it."

At present, the College is supplied with Teamster's Union lettuce by a wholesale distributor based in Albany.

The UFW, say its supporters, grew out of the real need for California farmworkers to gain better wages and living conditions. The Union is headed by Cezar Chavez, the man who organized a successful boycott of California grapes to force grape growers to sign with the UFW in the 1960's.

At no point in the current struggle to force the growers to give up their Teamster contracts and sign with the UFW have the workers been able to indicate their preference in unions. But according to an independent poll of grape workers taken by religious leaders, 85% preferred UFW representation, while only 8% indicated a preference for representation by the Temasters.

In new developments in California, George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO and negotiator for the UFW, recently reached a tentative settlement with Frank Fitzsimmons, President of the Teamsters Union.

Fitzsimmons indicated last week, however, that he may not follow through on the agreement, which calls for the Teamsters to give up their contracts with the lettuce growers.

At the close of the interview, Bridges did indicate that he was willing to compromise his stance. He said that he will see that more romaine lettuce is mixed with the iceberg lettuce which is now served.

Middlebury supporters of the UFW efforts have indicated, however, that such a compromise is not acceptable. Under the auspices of REAP, an information campaign and petition drive are planned for the near future.

ma bell wins again

Students at the University of Arizona in Tucson lost a landmark battle against the phone company in their effort to have a WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) line installed on campus.

A WATS line is a special service entitling the user to make an unlimited number of long distance calls at a flat monthly rate.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ruled last week that the tariff filed by American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) did not require them to extend WATS service to Student Associations. They key phrase on which the FCC ruled was "no calls may be made that are not in the direct interest of the purchaser." AT&T argued that personal calls would not fall under that guideline.

FCC added that present regulations may be unreasonable and suggested passing the matter on to the FCC tariff board to review.

AT&T spokesmen said they are sending a representative to the University of Arizona campus to discuss reductions of long distance off-peak hour rates but the students plan to make an amended appeal to the FCC on original grounds.

The Associated Students at Arizona had read AT&T literature that advertised nationwide WATS lines at the cost of $2500 a month. The students had figured that by allowing people on campus to take turns in using a WATS line rather than their private telephones, a single WATS line could save the students a combined $150,000 a year. They had further calculated being able to install up to five lines which would save the students up to half a million dollars during the school year.

AT&T, which features this service for big businesses, decided the students' proposals would not be very profitable for the phone company and flatly refused to install the special line.

tom and tm

Governor Thomas Salmon has given his active support to over 1600 Vermont practitioners of Transcendental Meditation who will be celebrating November 11-18 as "World Plan Week — U.S.A." They will be joined by 300,000 other meditators throughout the United States.

The activities of the week will focus public attention upon the World Plan which was inaugurated in 1972, by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, to establish 3600 teaching centers of the Science of Creative Intelligence and Transcendental Meditation (TM) throughout the United States and the world. Municipal and state governments across the country are, along with Governor Salmon, proclaiming World Plan Week and encouraging all citizens to set up and attend public lectures in their areas.

Governor Salmon says he is "very excited" about the programs being offered by the International Meditation Society in Vermont, and is "particularly interested in the potential applications of TM for state employees." Salmon also hopes that educators and social service staffs throughout the state will look into the non-religious, easily learned technique for being mentally more alert, and physically more rested and energetic.

What it takes to impeach

By JESSE ISIKAWA

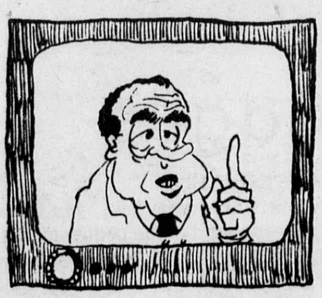
As outlined in the U.S. Constitution, impeachment is the power of Congress to bring a federal official to trial before the Senate. Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution delegates the sole power of impeachment to the House of Representatives, and Section 3 of that article bestows upon the Senate the sole power to try impeachments.

Alexander Hamilton, in The Federalist, described impeachment as "a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men."

Should a majority of House members vote to impeach a public official, the case is sent to the Senate, where a two-thirds majority vote is required before the accused can be convicted. The Senate can impose no penalty beyond removal from office, although the case can be taken up in the courts.

Article II, Section 4 defines an impeachable offense as "treason, bribery, and other high crimes or misdemeanors." Time magazine contends, however, that this definition is so loose that Congress "could vote to impeach and convict an official for merely jaywalking to the Executive Office Building, if they chose."

Only one president, Andrew Johnson, has been impeached. He missed conviction in the Senate by one vote. Besides Johnson, impeached officials include a cabinet member, a senator, and nine federal judges. Four of the latter were convicted.



Faculty...

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implicit in the structure of the reading courses was the condition that students would be grading students. The grading would be done on a credit-no credit basis.

Pardon Tillinghast (History) questioned the value of such a grading system. He felt that the system would result in an unprofessional, and therefore unqualified, evaluation of a student's academic performance.

Some faculty members seemed to be of the opinion that students would have a tendency to be lenient towards one another in grading. As a result it was felt that students might take advantage of such a situation by not attending classes because they knew that their fellow students would not penalize them.

Eileen Rockefeller '74 remarked that on the contrary, in her experience, students were very critical of one another. She said that once students get a pen in their hands, they let it go to their heads," and tend to be too strict towards one another.

D. K. Smith (Economics) argued that under a grading system based upon students' evaluations of themselves, the Middlebury degree would in effect be determined by students. He did not think that the Middlebury student would be getting "his money's worth," unless he received some sort of "professional evaluation" of his work.

Others also voiced concern about how effective student leadership of reading courses would be. Dean O'Brien mentioned that he had attended several student-led classes in the past, and had found them to be quite successful.

Curt Viebranz '75 suggested that discussions should be led by people who have had experience in the particular subject of the reading course. He said that in the past, faculty members have "dabbled" in areas with which they were not really familiar. As a result, their courses lacked direction and interest.

Dean O'Brien seemed to think that student-led courses would be very beneficial to the students. He said that there were many colleges around the country where "the faculties are pretty damn good" but the students are not of the same caliber. He said that in such a situation, it would not be worthwhile to conduct student-led courses.

However, O'Brien seemed to feel that the intellectual level of the student body at Middlebury was high enough for students to profit from the "association with other bright students."

David O'Connor asked whether a course such as photography would qualify as a reading course. Dean O'Brien replied that such a course would have no academic validity.

He said that a course on Schopenhauer, for example, would have some sort of "intellectual structure," whereas a course on photography would involve only the learning of basic non-academic techniques.

Following discussion of the 500's projects and reading courses, the faculty agreed to consider the Curriculum Committee's proposal to experiment with reading courses during Winter Term.

Not Enough Winter Term Slots

Dean O'Brien, in reporting on the activities of the Curriculum Committee concerning Winter Term, said that difficulties might arise in accomodating all students in winter term courses. He reported that there were only 1550 course slots this year as opposed to over 2000 last year. This situation is due to the fact that there will be more faculty on full or part-time leave this Winter Term than last year.

O'Brien also reported that there have been fewer requests for independent projects and internships than last year. These developments, in addition to the increase in this year's student population, mean that many Winter Term courses will probably be crowded.

O'Brien mentioned the possibility that some faculty members might have to increase their course enrollment levels, and that those faculty who are on release time might be obliged to teach.

In opening the meeting, President Armstrong made several announcements. He announced the naming of the new Field House, which will be called the Fletcher Field House, in honor of Paris Fletcher, an emeritus trustee.

The President reported with regret that there would have to be another increase in the comprehensive fee, although he did not name a precise figure.

He asked the Faculty to approve a postponement of the January meeting to January 14th, because the early date conflicted with the President's trip to the Far East, where he will represent the College. His suggestion was approved by a vote of the faculty.

The President then read a letter he had received from Senator Stafford, who had received an impeachment petition signed by several Middlebury faculty members. The petition was circulated by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). In the letter, Stafford acknowledged receipt of the petition and outlined his own position on impeachment.

The President concluded his remarks by announcing that copies of the letters he had sent to the Bratimeyer and Rockefeller Foundations were available for interested persons to read in the offices of the Dean of Faculty and the Dean of Students.

The letters outline the reasons which led the College to request funds to finance the Report of the Special Committee on the College. Armstrong referred to a Campus editorial in the issue of October 25. The editorial charged that Armstrong's refusal to allow publication of the letters constituted actions of an "oppressive and unexplainable nature."

Armstrong contended that there is nothing in the letters which has had any bearing on the actual work of the Special Committee. He explained his refusal to let the Campus print the documents by saying that it was not customary for such material to be published.

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Addison County Youth Services to move out

By KIM REILAND

The lease held by the Addison County Youth Services, Inc. (A.C.Y.S) for the College-owned Federation Building will soon expire. The historic Building, located at 1 College Street, has housed the organization since February, 1973, when they leased it rent-free on a conditional, one-year basis from Middlebury College.

After two years of study by local residents and law enforcement officials, the Youth Services Center was established in an effort to curb the high level of delinquency in Addison county. The Center's brochure states their intention "to set up an effective system of supervision and guidance for neglected, unmanageable, and delinquent youth."

Apparently Addison County provides no shortage of clientele. In 1971 there were 185 cases handled by local and state police in the county which involved juveniles. The A.C.Y.S. provides a low-cost, non-residential program of supervision and training for youthful offenders. The average cost per student is approximately $400 per year.

The activities carried on by the center are divided into five categories: 1) educational training, 2) vocational training, 3) crafts, 4) counseling, and 5) recreational activities. The Center's educational program stresses remedial reading and mathematics.

The organization has been in operation since March 29, 1973. The organizers had guessed they would be working with a total of one hundred youths this year. After 8 months they have had about 50 enrolled for varying lengths of time. At present there are 29 students ranging in age from twelve to eighteen. Townships represented are Addison (4), Bristol (1), East Middlebury (5), Middlebury (12), Monkton (1), New Haven (1), Salisbury (4), and Vergennes (1).

Agencies which refer students to the Center include Middlebury Union High School, the Department of Social Welfare, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Department of Probation and Parole, and the Middlebury Police Department. Seven of the twenty-nine enrolled juveniles are classified as "voluntary."

The corporation is presently financed by two federal grants totalling about $40,000, and private local contributions amounting to $5,000. The corporation seeks an additional $3,000 by January 1 to facilitate their intended move to a new headquarters in New Haven.

William Sessions, LL.B., a Middlebury graduate, is the present Executive Director. He explained in an interview that, "This is the first service of its type in Vermont and as a result of our program they're setting up three more in three different counties."

Obviously pleased with the Center's success he added, "We've been approved by all the school boards in the county."

Mr. Sessions also acts as Assistant Public Defender for the county and forsees a promotion in the near future. Because of the time which would be required of him by the new job, he plans to divorce himself from his present administrative duties in hopes that a successor will be named who has less stringent outside demands on his time.

Barring Mr. Sessions' absence, the organization plans to continue operation in much the same manner in its new location, offering the services of a qualified and devoted staff. In addition to the enthusiastic corp of volunteers, from both the community and the college, there are three full-time, paid administrators, four part-time paid coordinators, and two professional counselors who have contracted to provide their services at no cost to the corporation.

Youth Service Staff

Assistant Director David Brautigam, Middlebury '69, took graduate courses toward a Master's Degree in secondary education. He was a psychiatric aide at the Yale Psychiatric Institute for two years.

John Rogers, Curriculum Coordinator, taught business and consumer math at Middlebury Union High School for four years, following a fourteen-year business career.

Part-time employees include Carol Smith, former instructress at the Frog Hollow Craft Center. She acts as Crafts Coordinator for the Youth Services.

Carlisle Spencer of Bristol, a teaching-veteran of twenty-two years, serves as Math Coordinator. A graduate of Dartmouth, he continued his education in the field of secondary education at Harvard.

Reading Coordinator Mrs. Barney Hodges was one of the originators of the Middlebury Teen Center. She instructed at Frog Hollow for two years and is working in conjunction with Margaret Gaskill of Salisbury, who has over thirty-five years of experience in remedial reading.

Willie Jansen, Recreation Coordinator, has done volunteer work at the Shannon Street School and Porter Nursing Home.

The professional counseling staff consists of Dr. Hal Schmitter from the Addison County Counseling Service and Steve Gold of Howard Mental Health Center in Burlington. According to Mr. Sessions the paid employees, "work at a very low slary."

Federation Building: History and Future

The Federation Building was loaned to the Center as a gesture of public service by the College. Assistant Business Manager at Middlebury, Max Eaton, explains, "They asked for it to get the organization off the ground. President Armstrong agreed to let them use the building for a one year period because it wasn't being used except for temporary storage and the college had not made any plans to renovate it."

The house was built by John Warren in 1804 in the federal style. The Dutch Bond, diamond pattern brickwork on the gable ends is unique for Vermont, said Mrs. Nina Mudge, archivist and guide at the Sheldon Museum. The 169-year old structure also features one of the earliest circular hanging stairways in the town.

Mrs. Mudge is also trustee of the newly established Foundation for Historical Preservation. The organizers of the Foundation are currently considering the possibility of buying the Federation House as a central office building, with the idea of restoring it.

"The idea," says Mrs. Mudge, "has been suggested informally to Dr. Armstrong and he liked it very, very much. But, at the time we were talking about it there was no need for additional campus housing."

College officials are assured that as of February 15, 1974 the facility will be vacated by A.C.Y.S. "After that time," says Mr. Eaton, "the building could be made into a dorm. Students in the dark past have lived there."

Business Manager James D. Ross clarified "dark past" by saying, "The building has been owned by the College since November 19, 1945 when they purchased it from a local Catholic church." In the interim it has been occupied by the SLUG fraternity, a sorority, old desks and assorted other used useables.

Mr. Ross said that "At one time there were plans to convert it to apartments for married students and there has been some talk of it as a dormitory." The managers agree that the house is, "structurally in good shape."

"Were it to become a dorm," Mr. Eaton said, "it would require some renovation. It would need new partitions and bathroom facilities but could easily house twenty students in ten very comfortable doubles. There are no cost estimates available, as these plans are not formally under consideration by the administration at the present time.

Mr. Eaton, who is also President of Addison County Youth Services, Inc, commented on the present condition of the house. "They (the students at the Center) have done some painting. It's probably in better shape than it was a year ago. They've taken reasonably good care of the building."

Class of '78 to maintain the status quo

By ALEXANDRA BERNSTEIN

Fred Neuberger, Director of Admissions, has been describing the proposed curriculum changes to prospective freshmen, and noting their reaction to it. His easygoing, "take life as it comes" attitude, is reflected in the manner in which he presents the proposal to them.

Mr. Neuberger makes little effort to fully explain the entire proposal, as it has yet to become policy. Applicants do not seem to understand the importance of the curriculum change. They are used to fulfilling requiements imposed by their secondary schools. Mr. Neuberger contends that because high school students lack a full understanding of our current system, they really do not care if it changes.

Neuberger feels that the prospective freshmen are more qualified than ever. Although their college board scores are generally lower than in the past, the candidates have high academic performance records, and many boast special talents.

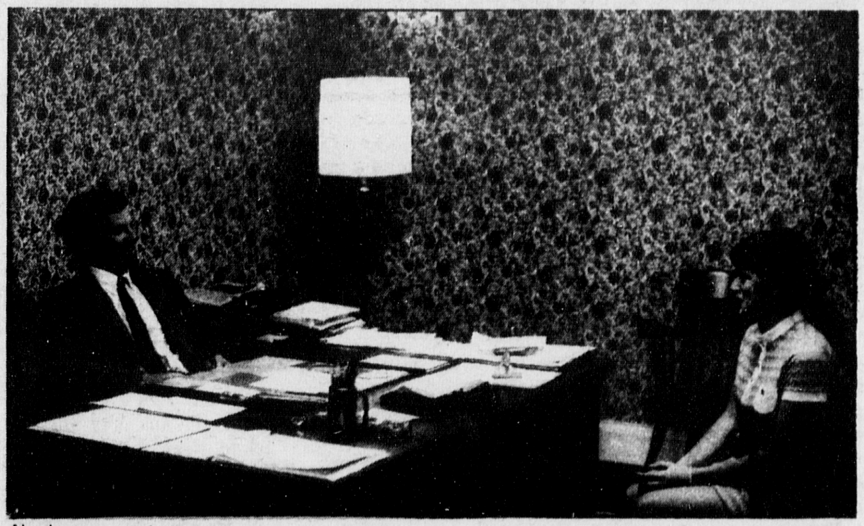
Instrumental and choral skills are ranked equally with athletic talent in the eyes of admissions officers. And no one is accepted on special ability alone. Accordingly, Middlebury athletes are more academically-inclined than most others in the country.

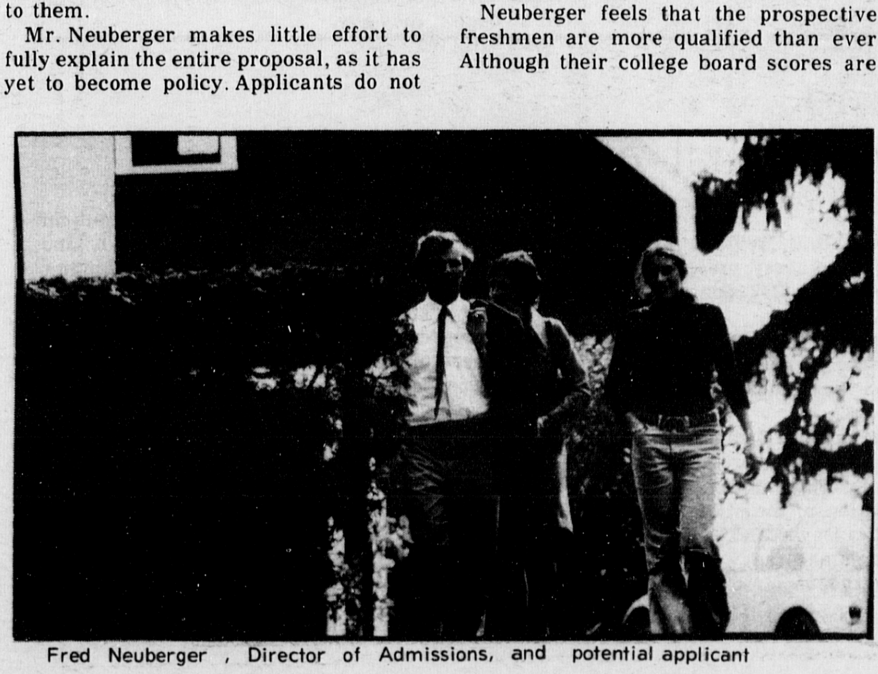
These applicants say they come here looking for the closer-knit community, the friendly, interested people, and the stimulating intellectual environment. Above all, students feel that at Middlebury the individual is significant, and does not get lost in the crowd.

Lately, more and more people have been feeling this way, resulting in the obvious over-crowding problem at Middlebury. The Admissions Office anticipates about 4000 applicants, and of the 1000 they accept, they expect only half to actually enroll.

While the current student body has a male/female ration of 60/40, Mr. Neuberger explained that the class of '78 will be 54/44. And the ratio is expected to reach 50/50 within the next few years.

Mr. Neuberger's general feeling is that applications are "rolling in nicely, and the class of '78 can be expected to maintain the status quo.


Neuberger and secretary


Fred Neuberger , Director of Admissions, and potential applicant

the blackout dance - tequila sunrise

By SETH STEINZOR

"And after it was printed I saw that, however directly and flatly I thought I had said it, I had failed to get through to many of the people who read and even liked the piece, failed to suggest that I was talking about something more general than a handful of children wearing mandalas on their foreheads."

——Joan Didion, in the introduction to her book of essays, Slouching Towards Bethlehem.

"Rock 'n roll's been goin' downhill ever since Buddy Holly died."

——John Milner, the sympathetic, juvenile delinquent in American Graffiti.

Tequila is the best synapse-snapper of them all. It makes you fond of the slimiest people. It makes you want to run your fingers through Bob Haldeman's bristle, kiss Kissinger on the nose, run naked through the offices of Old Chapel exuding Love and strewing rushes on the floor. It makes you believe that We Are All Brothers, that if we appoint a committee to hug each other a lot everything will be fine.

But the morning after a tequila binge, something awful happens. Something brown, steamy, and runny that lurks coiled in the bowels, vitriolic, disfiguring the spirit. The dark, hairy side of that seemingly innocent $4.55-a-fifth firewater.

I came home from the Blackout Dance sweaty and grinning. Some days later, I turned on my TV.

I live in a building which, I am told, consumes fifty thousand gallons of oil per season just to keep the tenants warm. Improbable as it may seem to those nerds in D.C., this has been going on for a long time, even before the Mideast War.

I spent half an hour last night watching a lumpjawed, shifty-eyed swine whom the old lady in the apartment next door calls, to my chagrin, "Our President," tell me that if I drive my nonexistent car twenty miles an hour slower, if I turn my nonexistent thermostat down seven degrees, if I let some mindless greedy sphincter of a coal operator chew the flesh of various western states so that the steel mills may continue to belch forth their products under yellowing skies, we'll never ever ever have to worry about engerny again.

Then I listened to a noble tragic man explain on the radio how the Greek people have wonderfully undertaken to finance my life style. Practically no blood was spilled. They drink coca-cola and speak very softly as do we all. Coca-cola owns many factories. Its Board of Directors are all reasonable men, as reasonable as college trustees.

The laborers are very happy because the cost of living went down 33% recently. They will drive to work slowly. No one performs better than the American People, says Our Prez. No one. Look at the Manhattan Project, the swollen pomegranate of Amurkin Kinginuity. Shoes for industry!

I'm sorry, EQ, that this review should have to be written, sorry that there had to be such a thing to review. I came home happy from the Blackout Dance, but then I realized upon whose grave I'd been dancing. I had my nose rubbed in it, and it smells like Lake Erie.

"Blackout" is properly a wartime term.

But let's talk about the dance itself for a while. A Lithuanian friend of mine tells me that the most erotic thing in the world has to be a giant plastic bag filled with warm oatmeal and covered with Dr. Scholl's footpads.

Well, I didn't see too many of those in McCullough Gym, but I did notice during the slow numbers an uncommonly large number of couples "not exactly dancing, more like shifting their weight around the common focus of their welded navels, rugging," to quote Richard Farina.

A huge, rectangular, candle-lit room, accretions of small tables with red checkered tablecloths in each corner rounding the dance floor to skating-rink size and shape.

The hall, monstrous as it is, is crowded enough with people that it becomes almost cozy. Every face looks vaguely familiar, except for one group of older people along a wall.

Mamas and Papas? Townspeople seeing how the other half lives? Trustees finding out what students look like ("are they toilet trained? do they speak English? is it safe to touch?")? In any case, they look at home and smile amiably at everybody and are amont the last to leave. I like them.

At first the crowd has a confused, happy energy level all its own, but by the end of the evening faces are slack and glistening from frantic dancing and the only energy flows from te bandstand, where there's plenty. They ration it. Loins are too fatigued by the ballroom's figurative humping to creak many bedsprings, and couples will sleep together tonight for warmth and warmth only. A good habit to get into, what with the coming fuel oil shortage and all.

The band is a steel band, and very professional. I saw the alto player yawn several times in quick succession during the last set without once skipping a beat. They pound on tuned oil drums (aha!) with small wooden mallets, and amazingly enough produce a sound very similar in tonal quality to that of those twelve-year-olds who play the Wurlitzer organs in shopping centers, only funkier.

In fact, the total disassociation between the band's odd appearance and its truly freaky tonal quality adds immesurably to the dance's insane, dreamlike, (dare I say it) psychedelic atmosphere. The band, in short, is fairly tight, very listenable, and high energy indeed.

It consists of seven members, unless I counted wrong. A fake Cuban I once knew regaled me with stories of steel bands with hundreds of drums, but even if that's true I never hope to see one, just like I hope never to see some prepubescent ape mount the grandaddy Wurlitzer of them all. I would start quivering uncontrollably and muttering about Owsley and the walls breathing ans seeing manic hydrangeas with fangs belly-dancing frontside the stage. It would be too intense.

This particular steel band, "The Bad World," has played at every Blackout Dance I've attended so far, evidently to make the point that music can kick whole loads of shit even without Reddy Killowatt's sinister assistance. I think, however, that most of the dancers unfortunately miss this point because the band's musical excellence makes them shake their asses so hard that it addles their brains.

Incidentally, the dance was held in McCullough rather than, as usual, in Johnson because of a conflict with a very interesting sculpture exhibit. And EQ makes no money on these affairs, but then, neither does anybody else really except for, of course, the band, a point of some comfort. You know, the lights are going out all over Europe tonight.

Music has been used for political purposes since time immemorial. The turkeys gobble it down. You can dance to Our National Anthem if you want to. I remember my first politicorock concert. It was the MC 5, revolution rock way back in '69, the band that wrote the immortal "Rocket Reducer Number 9 (Rama lama fa fa fa)."

That concert was held in a brightly lit gym, and I sat twenty feet above the ground on a radiator burning my ass while my ears got creamed by a wall of the loudest undifferentiated crap music I ever hope to hear. You couldn't even make out the beat, assuming there was one. I was deliriously happy. My fondest dream that night was to some day piss on the ruins of the Pentagon.

The next year I got elected to my high school sudent council, which an assistant principal threatened to dissolve if I called him a fascist one more time. I still think that he was a fascist. But I didn't learn that at a dance. All I learned at the dance was that I could call him one and get away with it. He still gets away with his "it", too, and he doesn't attend dances.

Happy tequila party, everyone. As was said to the poster painting, petitioning kollege kid, "You have nothing, Toulouse, but your chains." See you at Marshall Tucker.

Black theatre production "unique and innovative"

By TERRY SCHJANG

Last Friday and Saturday nights a unique and innovative theatrical production was held in the Black Cultural Center.

The purpose of the production was to introduce the Middlebury Community to one of the many obscured corners of the cultural world, through presentation of various writers' points of view concerning "the black experience." At the same time, the group was making an effort to raise funds for Camp Y.O.U., a summer camp for black inner-city kids.

The show consisted of a poetry reading, short plays, and music from backstage during scenery and costume changes. Sheila Person '77, Denyse Evelyn '75, James Williams '74, and Darryl McKinney '77, opened the show with a poetry reading. Included were poems by Nikki Giovanni, Langston Hughes, Sonia Sanchez, and a few others.

The reading was arranged so that at times it appeared that the four readers were engaging in a conversation. It was fast-moving, and the audience's attention never wandered from the stage—not even when the stage was left in darkness because of a mix-up backstage.

A play entitled "Soul Gone Home," by Langston Hughes, followed the reading. The major actors included Martha Ruff '74, and Melvin White '76, who played Martha's recently lost son who comes back from the dead to inform his mother she was a "no good mama."

The audience was still feeling the effects of this hysterically funny skit when Marcia Smith '77, Martha Ruff, Kathi Perry '76, Lynette Pruitt '76, and Joni Primus '76 came on to do "Growin' Into Blackness" by Salimu. The title of this short play describes the plot in a nut shell. The five actresses portrayed five distinct means of "growing into blackness."

The third play, "Happy Ending" by Douglass Turner Ward, caused the audience to roll in their seats with laughter. Jeni Lynn Deal '76, Pennie Whitmore '76, Bruce Evans '77, and Darryl McKinney cried and joked over the two women's imminent loss of employment—a domestic employment which enabled them to help themselves to a bonus from their boss' freezer and/or closet.

The production was an overall success. The members of the workshop have been rehearsing regularly since September. The entire company felt that they could not have produced such a successful program without the dilligent efforts of their director Martha Ruff. "Martha Ruff's rough," they say.

John Coltrane: Jazz Instrumentalist and Improvisor

By KATHI SMITH

On November 8 in Johnson Hall, William Cole, Assistant Professor of music at Amherst, presented a lecture-demonstration entitled "John Coltrane — Jazz Instrumentalist-Improvisor."

After presenting a biographical preface, Mr. Cole used a 35-minute tape of Coltrane's tenor saxaphone to illustrate why he had such an impact on the jazz world from 1955 until his death in 1967.

The tape began with a 1958 solo of Coltrane's flat, hard-edged sax sound. This solo was produced by Coltrane after ten years of being a jazz apprentice and during his 1955-1960 participation in the Miles Davis Quintet. The piece showed Miles Davis' and Coltrane's departure from complex chords and fancy harmonic substitution in order to concentrate on variations based on a few chords.

The tape also included a part of Coltrane's album "Blues Train," made after he had formed his own band. The album is highlighted by the brilliant drummer Elvin Jones.

Coltrane was striving for natural rhythms with less harmonic progressions and more frequent use of short phrases. These phrases were not to be resolved, but rather to be repeated again and again. A corresponding slide of sheet music was flashed on the screen to illustrate the quick succession of sixteenth notes in the music.

Mr. Cole attributed Coltrane's genius to his constant improvisation, making him "the most proficient tenor player around."

Mr. Cole predicted that had Coltrane lived longer, he would have entered into a jazz of the Asian pipe and instrument.

WAGNER'S GREATEST HITS
BOB POLIFKA
YOUR REVIEWER

Review: Berlioz

BERLIOZ: Les Nuits d'ete, Op. 7; La Captive, Op. 12; Le Jeune patre Breton, Op. 13, No. 4; Zaide, Op. 19, No. 1. Elanor Steber, soprano; Columbia Symphony Orch., Dimitri Mitropoulos, cond. (in **Nuits**); Jean Morel, cond. (in other songs). Odyssey Y 32360.

The art song is one of the most intimate forms of music. The success of any singer performing one depends upon how successful he or she is at making the song seem directed at each individual listener. Once a singer has hurdled the artistic demands, he must then work on the vocal demands.

In that respect, Berlioz' **Les Nuits d'ete** is a pretty difficult cycle. The moods of each of the six songs vary greatly, and it is difficult to keep the continuity. In addition, the piece was not written for one voice. In its various forms, the songs are scored for mezzo, contralto, tenor and/or baritone.

For any one singer, then, some songs will have to be transposed. But even transposing does not solve the problems of register. Each voice range has different qualities. Any solo singer approaching an art song is going to have serious obstacles to overcome.

In the spring of 1953, Elanor Steber sang **Les Nuits d'ete** in New York and made quite a success of it. Out of her success came this recording.

Miss Steber was one of the first of many American-born, American-trained singers to become a seriously accepted artist. Her basically lyric soprano voice (which, by the way, is still going) has long been associated with French music. This album, however, catches the best and worst of her silver-toned voice. Where she's good, she's very good; where she's not so good, it shows.

The first song, "Villanelle," is a song of simple spring love. Steber's voice is ravishingly smooth. She phrases each line with subtlety, and is able to mute her voice to be a bit more mellow. While she never loses pitch, her voice sounds strained at the top.

"Le Spectre de la rose," one of the least successful songs, causes problems at the bottom of Steber's range. She also has difficulty with some of the turns.

Much better is "Sur les lagunes" which lies mostly in the middle register. Steber's lament is quite restrained and very noble.

"Absence" is again more problematic because of her inability to get a really rich chest tone. She seems most detached from this particular song.

Steber more than makes up for any deficiencies in these performances in "Au cimetiere." It lies beautifully within her range. The song is a chilling remembrance of one dead, whose spirit is very much alive. Steber sings it with such haunting anguish, it is impossible not to be moved. Each phrase floats with uncanny lightness. The recording of this song is a marvel.

The last song, "L'Ile inconnue," is a light, idyllic look at love. Steber executes it without difficulty, but without great distinction.

The rest of the album is taken up with three other Berlioz songs. None of them are as exciting as the **Nuits** songs, but Steber is in excellent voice, particularly at the top.

Only "Le jeune" is an interesting song; Steber takes advantage of the soft, flowing melody, and milks each phrase for all it's worth. Her pianissimos are particularly well done. She has more problems with the delightful **Zaide.**

A word should be said about the accompaniment. In **Nuits d'ete**, Miss Steber is accompanied by her close musical friend, Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Mitropoulos was something of a musical eccentric who rarely did anything conventionally. He was a conductor who depended more on inspiration (that's very rare nowadays) than on hard-nosed intellectualism. His performances of Berlioz are outstanding (Berlioz himself had a few loose screws). He brings out the tonal color of this revolutionary French orchestrator magnificently. No orchestra was ever "superlative" under Mitropoulos, and the Columbia Symphony is no exception (they never were an outstanding group to begin with).

Basically this is a good album, which no collection would be shamed by including. The problem, though is that it has some really tough competition. Recordings of **Nuits d'ete** are available by Regine Crespin, Leontyne Price and Janet Baker, each of whom is outstanding: Crespin for her incisive French diction and interpretive magnificence and Price for sheer tonal beauty and phenomenal accompaniment by Fritz Reiner. Above all, though, is Janet Baker, who is probably the consummate female art song singer.

Baker's performance with John Barbirolli is one magnificent song after another. She has one real advantage over Price, Crespin and Steber: she is a mezzo-soprano. After hearing these songs over and over again, one can only conclude that a mezzo has the best suited voice. Baker's voice is rich in the middle and she has an outstanding chest register. In addition, she has absolutely no problems at the top of her range. Each of the three sopranos are inadequate somewhere.

The Steber recording, though, is a thoroughly acceptable version of these sensuous, contemplative songs. Its budget price may tip the scales in its favor.

The recorded sound is good for the mid-fifties (monaural), Only "Villanelle" was recorded poorly, with an immense echo on Miss Steber's voice. The pressing quite good with a minimum of surface noise. This is particularly nice considering some of the poor platters Columbia has been putting out lately. There is no text or translation.

Review: the contemporary short story

Yours and Mine by Judith Rascoe, Atlantic- Little , Brown, 1973, 204 pages, $695.

The World of Apples, by John Cheever, Alfred A. Knopf, 1973, 174 pages, $ 595.

Reviewed by SYBIL J. BRIGHAM

These two collections of short stories represent both the older, experienced talent of John Cheever and the youthful, fresh talent of a newcomer, Judith Bascoe. Together, they form a cross section of the short story in the second half of the twentieth century — what it has been and where it is going.

The Cheever stories are full of reminiscence and nostalgia. Cheever explores his characters' pasts from all angles — historical, psychological, sociological. Most of life is a time to take stock. They must decide where they have been and what that means in relation to where they are trying to go. Cheever comments upon these questionnings with startling poignancy.

His characterization of the middle-aged American adult is one of puerility bordering on insanity. An American child who never quite grew up. These characters include Bertha, a wife and mother, who leaves her home to take part in a nude show, and her husband, who can't join the show because he doesn't know what to do with his wallet and car keys which establish his identity when he is nude. There is an unhappy husband who makes up a fantasy woman and even bails her out of jail in the end; and a writer who sees literary profundities materialize on the walls of restrooms around the world.

All these stories are permeated with the comic tragedy of the characters' lives. In "Artemis, the Honest Well Digger," Cheever gives us Artemis, an unassyming man whose only participation in the world is his well digging.

During his first vacation ever, to Russia, Artemis falls in love with a Russian girl. The Russian government deports him and the Internal Revenue Service is convinced that the letters the couple exchange are in code, containing secret information. Finally, the government confiscates all his mail, so he never hears from the girl again.

Then there is Marge Littleton, who loses two families in automobile accidents. She sits on a knoll above the superhighway and takes potshots at passing trailer trucks. When she finally kills a driver, she marries again and moves away from the highway. Mission accomplished.

Cheever's stories describe a pitiful group of people which is, unfortunately, representative of us all. Cheever gives us a chance to laugh at ourselves for a minute; then another minute to try to change; then, yet another to realize that it is, indeed, hopeless.

In comparison, Judith Rascoe's stories seem almost bitter, for one of her age. She deals with a wider age range than Cheever. Some of her characters are about the same age as the author herself, others are children, and some are grandparents.

Her stories are a melange of broken homes, broken loves, Catholic boarding schools, war, and infidelity. Bitter subjects, indeed. And the first-person point of view from which Ms. Rascoe has written the majority of the stories in this collection sharpens the bitterness to a fine point.

One of the most unusual stories, "Evenings Down Under," is a story about hell. The reader sees a group of people watching television. The broadcaster speaks saying: "How long do we have to put up with these conditions?" In subsequent programs the question is repeated again and again. No conclusions are reached. This, it seems, is hell: a world of indecision and stagnation.

A second story, "Meter, Measure or Catalogue Raisonne" is written entirely as painting descriptions in a gallery catalogue. Through a series of landscapes and self-portraits, the reader comes to know the paintings and painter, much as if he had been to the gallery himself.

Ms. Rascoe's characters all seem to be victims of a consciousness that does not allow them to relate to others in a satisfying or meaningful way, hence the bitterness.

This consciousness is clearly reflected in the way that the stories are written. They move to their climaxes and are finished. The reader is not satisfied; there are no resolutions, no relief, no answers. These characteristics in themselves make the stories powerful. Much is left up to the reader because much is left with him to ponder.

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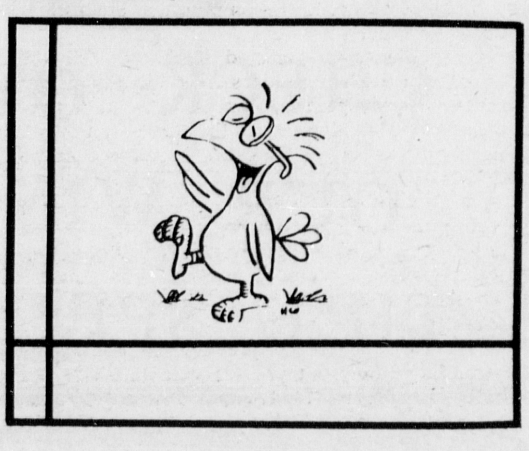


Review: The New Riders-mournful, simple, lots of pedal steel

By CAROL MILLER

"The Adventure of Panama Red" is the fourth album released by The New Riders of the Purple Sage. Their musical growth as a group is evident on this album. There's a togetherness to this L.P. which is only hinted at in the others.

The Riders have begun to branch out. They are experimenting with jazzier rhythms and working less with the traditional country melodies that have always characterized their style. Some of their best songs are contained on "Panama Red," though it also contains some of their worst.

When the group gets it together musically, the lyrics can be worse than "L.A. Lady" and yet the song can be great.

"It's Alright With Me" has a strong driving beat, somewhat atypical of the New Riders. The harmonies are radically different from the ones they usually employ and, had I heard this song on a juke box, I wouldn't have been able to guess who was playing. It's one of The Riders' best songs, even though these inane words:

"How 'bout a country melody
Mama cookin' something to eat
How 'bout a rock and roll jamboree
You know it's alright with me."

comprise three-quarters of its lyrics.

When the New Riders are bad, the problem is usually in the lyrics. If the music is inspired, the words can be overlooked. If the lyrics are absurd and the music is boring, the song is beyond help.

"L.A. Lady" is one of those helpless songs. It was written by Troy Seals, Don Goodman, and Will Jennings, and has the sort of lyrics that make you want to wince. "If you want to understand about her story,/You've got to read between the lines," is not the most inspired or original couplet ever written. The melody is dull and lifeless.

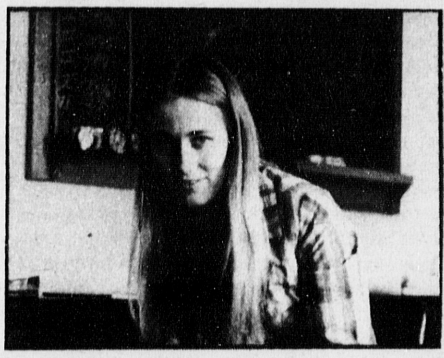
The use of different instruments and vocalists have changed the group's sound and added considerably to some of the selections. The Memphis Horns contribute a jazzy, racy feeling, particularly in "Important Exportin' Man," and "Cement, Clay and Glass."

Buffy Sainte-Marie helps out on "You Should Have Seen Me Runnin," and while her voice in the background invokes a quick memory of the Supremes, she does much for the song.

Of course, most of the album is typical New Riders. The first song, appropriately titled, "Panama Red," couldn't have been done by anyone else. Their usual country-western melody, the pleasant harmonies, and words about dope would have fit comfortably on any of their previous releases.

"Lonesome L.A. Cowboy" ("I been smokin' dope-snortin' coke") is a classic just as are "Louisiana Lady" and "Portland Woman " on their first album. Mournful, simple harmonies and lots of pedal steel—the kind of music that the New Riders are known for and the kind of music that they do best.

new faculty..



Judith Gibbons, Psychology

Judith Gibbons

By JILL COWPERTHWAITE

Judith Gibbons is a new member of the faculty in the Psychology department.She attended Smith, the University of Hartford, and received her Master's degree in Physiological Psychology from Carnegie Mellon in Pittsburg.

While teaching at the University of Pittsbury, last year, Ms.Gibbons worked on her Ph.D, which concerns the "Effects of drugs on aggressive behavior."

She seems happy to be at Middlebury, and apparently finds herself quickly adopting the easy way of life that Vermonters and many Middlebury students tend to follow.She said it would be quite easy to spend an indefinite amount of time here.

Despite her reflections on our relaxed atmosphere, she finds Middlebury students quite energetic, perceptive, and eager to learn.

Ms.Gibbons will be teaching a course over winter term entitled "Psychology and Women."

Marjory Honerkamp

Marjory Honerkamp is a newcomer to the Anthropology Department. She has most recently taught at the University of Kentucky, was visiting instructor at the University of California in Los Angeles for a summer, and taught for three years at Illinois State. At present she is a PhD. candidate from Indiana University.

Ms.Honerkamp's dissertation is entitled "The Angel Phase: of the Mississippian Occupation in the Lower Ohio Valley." Her study is concerned with the settlement pattern of a late prehistoric people.

These Mississippian people settled from 600 to 1500 A.D. on sites ranging from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River, the Illinois River, and finally up to the Ohio River in the middle of Indiana where their sites abruptly stop. This Mrs. Honerkamp attributes to many factors, primarily ecological elements such as divergent rainfall, growing seasons, and soil.

During Winter Term Ms. Honerkamp will teach of course in which students will make items using authentic Indian designs and methods.Early next year she hopes to do a survey of various sites along Otter Creek.

Marjory Honerkamp, Anthropology

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e.q. news

BY TOM PLUMB

In the past few weeks there have been some new developments in the Route 7 controversy. On October 23, Vermont Attorney General Kimberly Cheney ordered the Highway Department to release the state's projected 7-year road contruction plan on the grounds that it is a public document.

This plan must be approved by the 1974 legislature before it becomes law. Dealing with Vermont's high-priority road needs from 1977 — 1983, this plan places improving Route 7 at the top of the list.

Improvements on the southern section of Route 7 have been started, but environmentalists have fought them tooth and nail.

The plan calls for Route 7 improvements south of Rutland to be completed by 1982, with land acquisition and designing for the rest of Route 7 to Burlington to be completed during the same period.

Besides the completion of other highways in Vermont, the plan also calls for a special allocation of $3.7 million annually for urban mass transportation projects.

A total of $385 million is requested, of which $304 million would come from the federal government.

The northern section of Route 7 (Rutland to Bethel) is not expected to be begun until 1984, and not completed until 1994. Action taken by environmentalists may result in an even slower pace.

The section south of Rutland has drawn sharp criticism. The improvements there meant an entirely new 4-lane road paralleling the existing course. Planning has not advanced enough to determine what form Route 7 will take north of Rutland.

Octber 29th saw another victory for environmentalists. The Environmental Conservation Agency refused a Highway Department request to provide a $7.5 million in federal road funds for Route 7 in southwest Vermont. The section in question lies between Manchester and Dorset. (7.5 million for 4 miles of road.)

This agency is one of the state office that must approve federal highway requests. As a result of the refusal the money will be delayed, if not lost altogether. The environmental court battles against Route 7 served as the basis for the refusal. A court injunction against further construction south of this section made approval of funds for a section north of it senseless.

Federal money for highways is drawn from the Highway Trust Fund, with the stipulation that it be spent only for road-building. This Fund is self-perpetuating, being provided by taxes on such automotive-related items as gasoline.

There will, therefore, always be money for highway-building, so the Vermont Highway Department is always in search of more land to cover with concrete. Dollar-lane Route 7 is their latest venture.

The Dining Halls are running out of mugs. Nearly every day in Proctor Dining Hall, the supply of mugs is depleted and styrofoam cups are brought out. Please return the mugs you've taken before we lose the use of mugs altogether. The styrofoam cups are pollutants.

Even the worst crises have their good sides. Polymers, Inc, a producer of plastics in Middlebury, is having trouble getting oil byproducts such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC).This means that there will be a shortage of synthetic Christmas trees.

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Forum...

continued from p. 2

other fields. If the report were passed, these students would be required to complete five to seven courses in disciplines particularly difficult for them.

In order to get a clear sense of the Forum's position on the Report of the Special Committee on the College as it is being presented to the Faculty, the body voted on the proposal without any amendments.The vote of 5 for, 28 against, and no abstentions showed that the Forum was clearly against the Report as it now stands.

The Forum wished to be able to present the strongest possible amended proposal to the Faculty, should it pass the Report. Therefore, although the Forum had voted against the Report, it moved to vote on - four proposed amendments.

Members voted with the idea in mind that thy were not necessarily endorsing the Report, but were trying to create "the strongest possible package" to offer to the Faculty should it pass the Report.

The amendments were brought to the floor by Andy Reding, Chairman of the Forum, Dan Somers, Vice- Chairman, David O'Connor, and Rick Eldridge.

The first two amendments pertained to the number of curricular groupings from which students must choose Concentrations.

The first amendment proposed to divide departments into three groups, the humanities and languages, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. The Forum moved to put the Department of Geography in the social sciences group on the recommendation of the Geography representative. Students would be required to complete concentrations from two of the three groupings. The entire amendment was passed by a vote of 23 for, 9 against, and no abstentions.

The second amendment asked that the present four departmental groupings be retained, and that students be required to complete concentrations in two of the four groupings.This amendment was defeated by a vote of ll for, 21 against, and no abstentions.

The third amendment concerned the minimum number of courses in a Concentration. It was proposed that the present number of five be changed to four, because some departments had indicated that it would be possible for them to construct a coherent course sequence of that number.The motion was passed, 31 for, 2 against, and no abstentions.

The fourth amendment proposed that it should be written into the legislation that Student Advisory Councils should be consulted in the make-up of departmental Concentrations, Programs, and Majors. There is no specific mention of this in the Report which is being presented to the faculty. The amendment was passed unanimously.

The Forum voted on the entire Report with the amendments, and passed it with a vote of 18 to 13 to 1.

The Forum further recommended to the Faculty that in order for the curricular proposal to succeed, it should have a clear mandate from the Faculty for its implementation, and therefore should require a two-thirds vote for passage.

It was pointed out by Professor Ewell (Psychology) at the November 5 faculty meeting that the Forum itself, though it passed the proposal by a majority, did not favor it by a two-thirds vote.Thus, by its own standards, the Forum did not show a "clear mandate" backing the Special Committee's Report.

Nathaniel Forbes brought up the matter of the College's grant proposal for financing the Special Committee on the College which was sent to the Braitmeyer and Rockefeller Foundation

President Armstrong had shown the document to Forbes, as a reporter from the Campus————, but had requested that it not be printed because it is a private College document. Forbes thought that the document might influence the faculty's consideration of the proposed curriculum, in that he thought it contained certain assumptions about the Committee's investigations which were not reflected in the final Report.

Bruce Peterson (Math), Chairman of the Special Committee admitted that Special Committee members had not seen the grant proposal, but doubted that it contained anything "scandalous." He said that he would personally request to see the grant proposal.

The Forum passed a recommendation that the faculty "investigate the possible release of the grant proposal to its satisfaction."

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editorial

Sobering up

Americans have been becoming more and more drunk with energy for years. As winter approaches, it looks as if the time to dry out has finally arrived.

The nation has experienced tremendous growth in this century. The electricity, heating, and transportation that society has come to require are dependent primarily on a steady supply of oil. Currently, the United States uses 714 million gallons of oil daily.

Last summer, the first signs of the oil shortage appeared, as demand simply exceeded available supply. The recent Mideast war and the subsequent Arab decision to cease selling oil to the United States have served to end the American energy consumption party somewhat more abruptly.

President Nixon, in a recent nationally televised speech, attempted to assert his leadership in weaning the country away from its excessive use of energy. Nixon suggested such measure as permanent daylight savings time, 50 mile per hour speed limits, and colder houses to conserve fuel in the short run.

As another stop-gap measure, Nixon suggested easing environmental standards and allowing power plants to burn oil and coal of high sulphur content. He apparently either takes the idea of breathing sulphur dioxide rather lightly, or else he is misleading us again in understating the seriousness of the situation. Nixon went even further and asked that more nuclear generating stations be brought on line, betraying either an unacceptable lack of knowledge of the dangers of nuclear power, or another failure to tell us that the situation is far more critical than it seems.

Burning high sulphur fuels and encouraging nuclear power should be only last-ditch measures to avoid emergency long term shortages. We can be encouraged that according to Governor Salmon, New England states are inquiring about the possibility of buying hydroelectric power from Canada.

Americans who have been used to taking low-cost energy for granted may be shocked by the energy crisis. But the consequences of scarcer fuels are likely to be quite beneficial. Primarily, people should begin to recognize ways in which they waste energy. Use of fuels for heating and transportation should be made more efficient. Perhaps autobile usage will be curbed somewhat, meaning that people would be less insulated from society and their environment. Perhaps urban and suburban sprawl will be curtailed, as automotive travel is essential to them. Perhaps with automobile usage down, the land will be scarred with fewer new highways and less strip development. If people learn to be conscious of their energy demands, they will hopefully moderate them.

In our consumer culture, we have too long been living the dream of excess. It's about time Americans sobered up, and faced the exigencies of boundless energy consumption.

c.l.

Impeachment instead of resignation

There has been much recent discussion about the President's possible resignation. Though it is our first inclination to look smilingly on any means by which Richard Nixon could be removed from office, we must finally consider seriously the distinction between the two most probable methods of removal—resignation and impeachment.

Resignation is technically a voluntary act. In the case of Richard Nixon, as it was with former Vice President Spiro Agnew, an act of resignation would be the easy way out. The President would have to make a painful speech to the nation, no doubt, but in the long run his integrity would remain formally unquestioned.

We do not wish to hear again the story of a man who sacrificed his office and his personal pride ''for the good of the country in these difficult times,'' because he was misunderstood by his ''fellow Americans.'' We do not want to hear about the barracuda press, who distorted and destroyed an honest man's credibility. And we do not want to hear about Pat Nixon's humble Republican cloth coat, nor about their yappy little dog.

Impeachment is an option to the clutter of emotions and minimum of information which would surround Nixon's resignation. It is a legal proceeding which was established in order that the Congress could examine the conduct of public men. It is also possibly the only means by which the extent of the President's involvement in the Watergate and related affairs may be fully and fairly determined.

The American people must be shown that the Constitutional means by which the President can be made accountable for his actions are viable. There is an instinctive fear which arises at the mention of impeachment—people think that it is an outright condemnation, a conviction without trial. But impeachment does not by definition imply guilt; it means only that there is a significant amount of public suspicion of an official's actions to merit substantial legal investigation. And surely it is clear that the American people feel that their public trust in the President has in some way been violated.

The powers of the executive branch have grown to stunning proportions in the last two decades, and Nixon has used these powers to their full. We might even suggest that there is a definite trend toward authoritarianism in the White House today. Only actions by the Congress, proceeding in accordance with the Constitution, can balance out the threat of a too-powerful Executive. Impeachment is the process which most fully answers the need for the Congress to ensure that the President will be made accountable for his actions.

Resignation would only further cloud our sense of what the implications of Watergate and other questionable activities really are, in the context of the larger political system. It would not guarantee that the American people would ever receive a full account of Nixon's involvement, if any, in the scandal. Impeachment calls for the man who holds our highest office to be judged by the Senate, a body with a wide base of trust. Richard Nixon should not be pitied; he should be made accountable to a nation which is suffering from a crisis of confidence.

s.h.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

In his November 8 "Rambling and Scrambling" editorial on Dr. Armstrong, Nathaniel Forbes wrote:

"The vote of the Forum on that resolution, however, was less than unanimous."

Nat was referring to a resolution congratulating the president on his tenth anniversary at Middlebury College.

Nat's statement requires elaboration, in the form of the actual vote taken: 31 voted in favor of adopting the resolution, 4 voted against it, and there was one abstention.

Andrew Reding
Chairman, Student Forum

To the Editor:

May I correct some errors of fact in Barbara Kritchevsky's article dealing with the meeting of the Committee on the College on October 24th?

1) Mr. Peterson did not say that a copy of the report of the Student Forum Curriculum Working Group had been "leaked by the Administration." I said, in an unfortunate attempt at humor, that a "usually reputable source" had "leaked" a copy to me. In fact it was not a leak, no violation of confidence was involved, and the Administration had nothing to do with it.

2) When we invited Forum members to sit down and discuss specific points on which we felt there was misunderstanding, far from declining the invitation, Rick Eldridge brought in the whole working group, and we had — despite our disagreements — what I found to be a very interesting and useful discussion.

3) I do not think that I said I could "destroy" the report of the working group; I did say that I thought it had some misunderstandings which I could argue against. Rick Eldridge was not at all reluctant to pursue the matter further; Mr. Peterson and I talked with his group for an hour or two that evening.

I do think that you have a responsibility to report these things accurately. If your reporter was not there, or had to leave the meeting early, perhaps she should check with me or Mr. Eldridge (whose name, oddly enough, does not appear in the article) to find out what really did happen. Among other things, the article implies that Mr. Eldridge stubbornly refused to discuss his group's work with us, and that simply is not the case; he was more than willing both to ask and to answer questions.

Nicholas R. Clifford
Chairman, History Department

To the Editor:

I am a member of both the Middlebury Women's Swim Team and the Campus news staff. It was therefore with a mixture of anger and shame that I read the November 8 article on the swim team's opening meet.

The second paragraph of the article referred to the Marymount team which competed in the following terms: "Marymount's team was definitely not in the same class as Middlebury's and Skidmore's. The swimmers seemed not to be a true team, but rather recreational bathing beauties."

A member of the Middlebury team first submitted an article on the results of the meet to the Campus, yet this criticism of ''recreational bathing beauties'' was added by the sports editor who edited the item.

This bit of information was unnecessary and unprofessional for a college newspaper. There is no need to resort to childish jabs in order to 'spice up' an article and make it interesting.

Not only was this comment on Marymount unnecessary, it was also not true. Nobody from the sports staff of the Campus attended the meet in order to see the Marymount swimmers referred to. Marymount had a small team of about seven or eight swimmers who could not hope to compete with the larger Middlebury and Skidmore teams.

As an individual Middlebury competitor, I was beaten in one event by a girl from Marymount as I am sure other Middlebury swimmers were "recreational bathing beauties" was not simply an unfortunate choice of words. It was an untrue statement by someone who did not know or care about whom he was talking.

I personally apologize to Marymount. It is great to see recognition given for the Middlebry swim team's performance, but there is no need to get it by slurring others.

If this is how all sports articles are going to be edited and printed by the Campus, I would rather not see any at all.

Lucia Solorzano '75

To the Editor:

One has always had the sneaking suspicion that the students here at Middlebury were, at heart, self-satisfied and reluctant to change, in a word: complacent.

The recent torrent of outraged shock and frenzied "nay-saying'' directed toward the Special Committee's proposals seems merely to confirm that opinion.

There seems to be a very unbecoming reticence about ''change'' involved here. One hears quite frequently the complaint that "the present system hasn't been proven to be bad yet." Well no, it hasn't, but neither has it been proven to be particularly exciting or challenging.

There are a large number of small colleges and universities with programs quite similar, if not identical, to it. What we have before us is an opportunity for Middlebury to separate itself from the crowd, to enunciate specific educational goal, and then design the machinery necessary to follow it through.

I believe that the goal itself has not been seriously questioned (at least not openly), namely, to attempt to insure that a Middlebury graduate will be able to operate in two substantially different "modes of thought." It is the machinery that seems to stick in the craw of the ''hardy individualists'' here.

Which brings us to the question of whether or not these proposed changes will lead to Middlebury taking resolutely a 10-year step ''backwards'' in education. "All those new requirements! What will happen to our freedom?''

There is a difference, however, between freedom and aimlessness. As it stands now, the oft-mentioned "average Middlebury student'' makes one crucial choice of a major, and then lies back and rolls through 10-14 courses in that subject with a few exploratory forays into "other subjects." There is a well-defined moral theory that recognizes that freedom does not mesh with doing what you want, but flows out of responsible decision-making.

As pointed out by others, these new proposals would offer the student a chance to make three responsible choices. There is no guarantee, of course, that they will, in fact, be responsible, but the opportunity is there.

These proposals are backed up by what I believe to be a carefully thought out theory. It only remains for the Faculty, Administration, and students to provide the thoughtful and positive spirit necessary to bring them into reality.

The unfortunate attitude of many, which seems to be basically a "What was good enough for us is good enough for everybody'' type of argument does not bode well for this educational change in particular, and the cause of educational reform in general.

It is quite important for us to examine deeply our positions on this important issue, and instead of focusing our attention on so-called ''extraneous verbal spinach'' (thereby just generating more "mind vegetation,'' ie. ''sourgrapes'' or ''crabby grass''), to address these issues.

Joe Pile '75

improbabilities

TRB from Washington

There is an ingenious way by which the United States could hold a special election next year to pick a new President and a new Vice President.It would require no Consitutional amendment. It would require no ratification by the stats.It would not violate the purpose of the Founding Fathers for they, actually, suggested it. It would require a simple majority vote of Senate and House, and the resignation of President Nixon.

Three most eminent students of the Consitution, Paul A. Freund, Abram Chayes and Raoul Berger, all professors of consitutional law at Harvard, vouch for the scheme which they assert was the intention of the men who devised our government. The founders recommended a special presidential election when and if the offices of President and Vice President became simultaneously vacant.The plan has a name, The Act of 1792, and it was the law of the land for nearly 100 years until Congress superseded it with a new system and a line of succession through the cabinet.Congress could restore the earlier mechanism any time.

When parliamentary governments get themselves into the kind of mess we are in now they hold a special election.It clears the air.Canada would have settled this Watergate scandal two months ago, and by now gone on to something else. We, alone among great democracies, have no fire escape—except impeachment. We must let the building burn for three years.If we aren't a crisp by then we can have a new election.Why not now?

How did we get into this horror? It was bound to happen, sooner or later; it was the juxtaposition of built-in rigidities plus several transient circumstances that happed to come all at the same time.The built-in feautures, of course, are fixed terms for President, separation of powers, and the arrangement whereby the President holds two jobs: head of government and head of state.He's a prime minister and monarch rolled into one.

Parliamentary governments separate the two offices. In America if you denounce Mr.Nixon as a politician (head of government) a lot of people take offense because they think of him as a kind of sovereign (head of state). Blunt questions thrown at him at a press conference are less majestic.

The system has worked pretty well.It has made us the oldest, and one of the most stable, republics on earth.But along came 1972 with its strange sequence of events. First of all, Mr. Nixon won a landslide, but Democrats won Congress so that, under the separation of powers, rival parties face each other. Next came Watergate. (There have been scandals before, like Teapot Dome, but Harding conveniently died and we immediately got Coolidge, Mr.Clean.Now we have a suspect president for three years)

Then there was Agnew, and then the Middle East war.That sent a shiver through a lot of us; maybe the world-wide military alert, including airplanes with nuclear bombs, was justified, but we haven't had it explained yet, and it recalled that the American President, unlike any one man in Moscow or Peking, can order the bombs dropped in his role as Commander-in-Chief. He is under pressure, and has a reputation for long-shot chances.

On September 7, 1787, it was moved in the Philadelphia Convention that the national legislature designate by law which officer of the United Sates would act as President in case of vacancies of both President and Vice President. James Madison (the quiet-voiced man called "Jemmy" by friends) objected, on the grounds that it would prevent filling the vacancy by a special election.On his motion the body changed the language to read "until such Disability be removed, or a President shall be elcted." The language is there today (Article 2, section 1, clause 6).

Madison was a member of the Second Congress which enacted the Succession Act (March 1, 1792) implementing this provision.Here is the way the three Constitutional experts, Messrs. Freund et al, summarize it: "In our view, the Constitutional text, the debates at Philadelphia and the practice under the Constitution,leave no doubt that the Congress has the power to provide by statute for a spcial Presidential election in the event the officers of President and Vie President become vacant."

The Founding Fathers could hardly have foreseen what is happening now. Mr. Nixon tried to widen his narrow circle of advisers when he broke loose from Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Mitchell, but he seems to be back again, almost as circumscribed as before, with Ziegler, and Haig. The din for his resignation grows louder; no President since Hoover has suffered more.

So, shall we have a special election next year? Don't count on it! It would require, first, that Congress reenact the old system dropped in 1886. That would eliminate Speaker Albert, or the man first in line.(The Speaker is a modest man who apparently would have to be dragged screaming and kicking into the White House, in any case).

The next step is a lot harder: Mr.Nixon would have to resign.Conceivable he might quit to give the place to Vice President—designate Jerry Ford. This large, likable, unimaginative man is now the hope of distraught Republicans. But we can't see Mr. Nixon quitting in order to set up a problematical special election. That's how they do it in parliamentary coutries, of course: the nation chooses up all over again.But it's difficult to visualize it here, whatever the Founding Fathers said.

The fact is, we can't see the end of this melodrama. The whole nation debates it.Papers ask the President to rsign.To us, resignation is improbable.Impeachment is improbable. Butthree more years of the present aganony That's most improbable of all.

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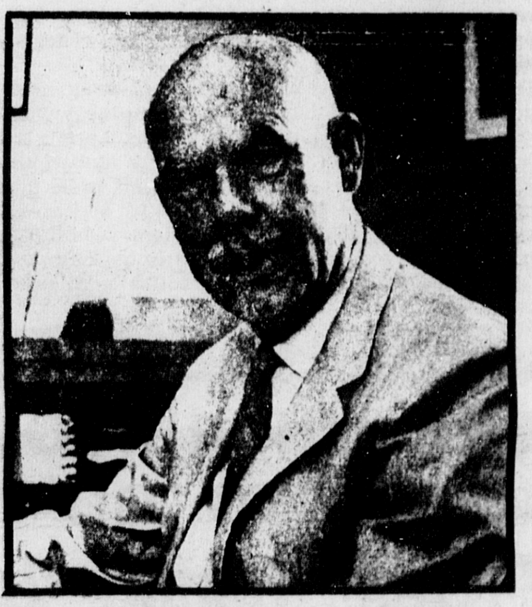
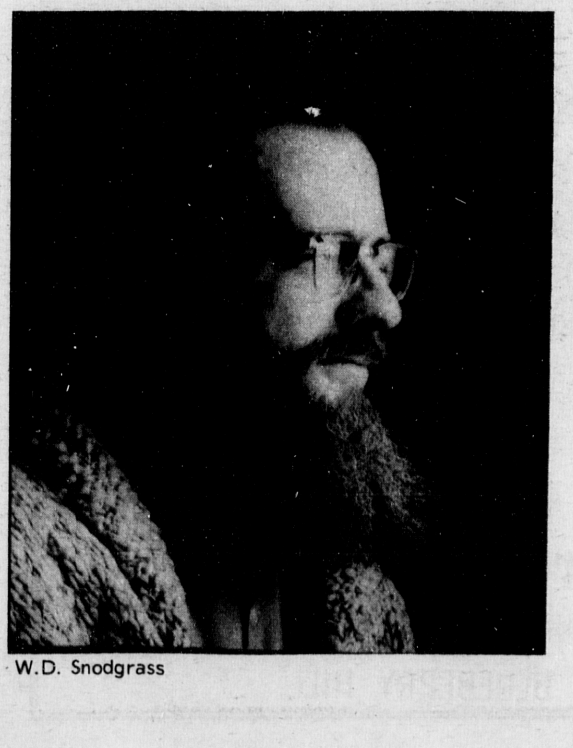


Richard Strout —the real TRB

w.d. snodgrass: images of bleakness and futility



W.D. Snodgrass

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

Evening Lecture

Pulitzer Prize-winning poet W. D.Snodgrass gave a lecture last Friday night entitled "Poems about Paintings." He spoke to a capacity crowd in Munroe Lounge. Interpreting turn-of -the century paintings through his poetry, Snodgrass developed images of bleakness and futility, although he described himself as being "completely ignorant" on the subject of art.

Snodgrass shoed a keen and remarkable insight into the paintings.Slides of the paintings were flashed on a screen in the front of the room.For each, he gave a description of the painting's effect upon him, and followed each description with a poem capturing the same effect.

The first painting, Matisse's "The Red Studio," was of a room filled with paintings.But the composition of the painting is such that the viewer's gaze is focused on a profound emptiness in the center of the canvas. Snodgrass interpreted this painting to mean that "the artist has his paintings, but the very center of his life is nothing."

Using a favorite theme, the transformation of matter into energy, Snodgrass suggested that the artist might have vanished right into the studio walls. "His own room drank him," read one of the lines of his poem, titled simple, "Matisse: The Red Studio." "There is no other room, and no returning.

Another picture, Monet's "Les Nympheas," was one of waterlilies.Like "The Red Studio," Snodgrass said that "it also transforms matter into energy." "Monet's subject is not the water lilies, but the light of the objects in his paintings seems to be absorbed into light."

This implied "a yielding up of the self, which is terrible and bleak." The accompanying poem reflected the sense of loss: "I become these things, these lilies, if these things are water liliesO radiance, into which I go on, dying."

Manet's "Execution of the Emperor Maxmillian" depicts a stark, realistic death devoid of any drama or post-earthly importance. "All heat, all melodrama have vanished," he said. "A man is killed nothing proceeds therefrom."

The poem compared the spectators in the picture to "angels bored by all these martyrs." "Surely someone must come declare significance," the poet cried out, "We're cut off from all true hope of vista."

"The Starry Night," by Van Gogh, inspired the last and most powerful poem of the lecture.This poem, said Snodgrass, has two main themes: the first, matter and energy, and the second, the "ambivalent feeling toward womb-like containment."

The picture is of a quiet, peaceful town set snug in a valley, over which the sky explodes with swirls of color. To catch the contrast of town and sky, Snodgrass used two styles: an even, blocked one for the town, and a "scattered, slap-dashed" one for the sky, shot through with various quotations from Van Gogh.

"Only the little town remains," the poem began, "Beyond all shock and dazzle." The town was a "still eye to the hurricane," inhabited by "contained and ordered lives aging in place." "I am good for something," the voice of Van Gogh called, "In which no light shines."

In reading the poem, Snodgrass's emotion-charged voice rang shakily, rising to Wagnerian crescendos and dropping to imitate choked sobs."I feel a storm of desire to embrace something," he shouted, following it with a growled "All you have always held as a little unthinkable is also true." The poem built climactically to Van Gogh's last words, gasped out in Flemish.The lecture abruptlyended when thepoet rushed from the room, extremely moved.

continued on p. 14

MCAB to rise again

By WESLEY BROOKS

With the term of the 1973 MCAB coming to a close, and the selection of the new board set for the first week in December, this is a good opportunity to lay out the various theoretical and functional aspects of one of the college's largest and richest organizations.

All eight governing positions of the Board will be open to the student body at large. Applications will be distributed after Thanksgiving and the candidates appointed thereafter by a selection committee consisting of the Dean of Students, the Assistant Dean of Students, the Administrator of Student Activities, the faculty advisor, a representative of the Student Forum, and all the retiring members of this year's MCAB.

Interviews will be granted to all those who apply, with any past officer who is seeking reappointment being subject to the same process (this selection system is pending the passage of the new MCAB constitution).

MCAB, unlike almost all of the other student-run organizations does not receive its budget out of the Student Activities Fee as approved by the Student Forum Finance Committee, but as a grant of money from the Trustees of Middlebury College.

The Board is allowed to lose approximately $18,000 in a school year, or $450 per student per term. This is really miniscule amount when compared to the budgets of similar committees at other colleges throughout the East.

Another unique feature of MCAB is, because it is not underthejurisdiction of the Finance Committee, whose rules prohibit an organization from making a profit on an event, the Board can "make" money on its various programs. The members of MCAB hold this to be the most valuable asset of their unique situation because it allows them to literally double the budget, permitting them to bring twice as many activities as their appropriated budget would allow, thus better serving the student body.

The Activities Board, itself, is made up of three committees, Cultural, Social, and Concert, and each is chaired by two Board members. Under the current budgeting procedure, the estimated "fixed-costs" (publicity, catering, phone bills, etc) are subtracted from the total budget before the resulting operating budget is allocated. The fixed-cost estimate for this year is around $5,000, leaving $13,000 for the year to be divided almost evenly among the committees.

The chairmen then plan their programs within the limits of their own budgets, never relying on another committee for funds. What this means is that there are practically three seperate organizations within one, each with a seperate budget, separate members, and separate responsibilities.

This year's Cultural Committee, chaired by Jeff Wieand and Helene Staffier, has $2,500 to lose this term. Their committee is about fifteen strong, and together they plan those events which pertain to the arts and the academics at Middlebury.

Included in their schedule since September has been the world famous art historian, George H. Hamilton, the Pulitzer Prize winning poet W.D. Snodgrass, classical guitarist and soprano Mr. and Mrs. deFremery, the mime Peter Driscoll, the movies Dr. Zhivago, The French Connection, and Gone with the Wind, as well as many other smaller scale events.

Left for this term is a major drama production, and the tension breakers. The gross expenditure is predicted to be $4,500 with the difference earned along the way by admission receipts.

Leigh Shields and Delia Walsh have headed the Social Committee whose fall allocation was $2,700. The Social Committee has been responsible for the Student Faculty Dinners, the various folk concerts and square dances. They have also funded and implemented the new Coffee House in the basement of Gifford and the Faculty lunch program. Concentrating quite a bit of their time one student-faculty relations the chairwomen have met with President Armstrong, Dean O'Brien, and Dean Wonnacott, and have directed the Board's initiative in that field.

Their committee has about twenty members and will have spent approximately $3,500 by January 1, and will also end in the black for the term.

The Concert Committee, known better as Aramatoons, is chaired by Walter Sczuldo and Sally Kotchian, and concerns itself obviously with rock concerts and dances. By the end of this term its forty members will have put on three major concerts, (James Cotton, James Montgomery, and the Marshall Tucker Band) and two dances.

The total cost runs aroung $10,000, yet the committee will break even for the term. The biggest problem for Aramatoons, as it has been for all our concert promoters in the past, is booking concerts that will be well attended at the required admission price. A mistake in judgement could cost the committee its entire budget, and more.

The concert business, here, has been rightly termed "Russian Roulette," as Middlebury students have proven themselves highly unpredictable in their musical taste and very tight with the "bucks." No plans have been made as yet for winter or spring terms.

Wesley Brooks is the president of the Board. His job is chiefly one of organization, administration, and financial supervision of the Board's affairs. He works closely with the Vice President, Andy Wasserstrom, who is responsible for studying and balancing of the committees' programs. Together they guide the Board in its decisions, and maintain a liason with the Student Activities Office and other student organizations.

There has been some well-taken criticism of the Board in the last year. One point is that MCAB has too much freedom from the governing eyes of the Finance Committee. Another is that an all-pervasive organization like MCAB is not representative enough in its selection process. Yet another is that the Board seems to be responsible to no one but itself in its administrative and financial decisions.

All of these problems and more are the focal points of MCAB's new constitution that has been prepared by the outgoing Board and Dean Whitney, and will be ready for ratification by the Community Council this Friday. If these are ironed out, MCAB can continue to follow in 1974 in the highly successful trends that this year's Board has established.

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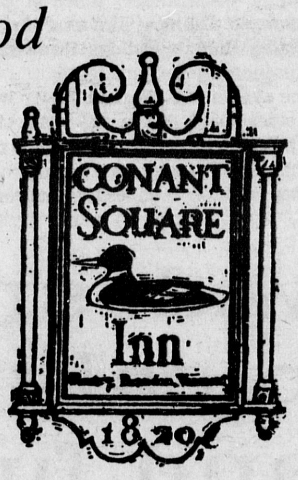

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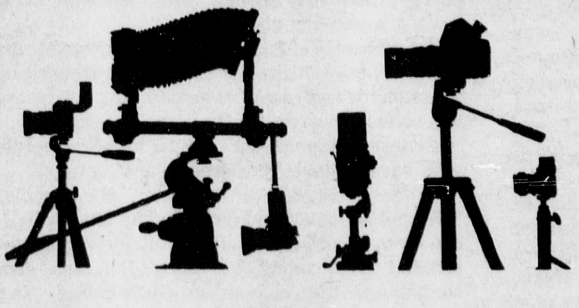

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announcements

Plumb debearded

On December 8, Bill Wellington will stage a jugband square dance in McCullough Gym to benefit the Bristol Summer Program. The halftime entertainment will be the removal of Tom Plumb's golden (chin) locks. The amount of his beard that will be cut off depends on how much he collects beforehand for the Camp. His beard is going for $50 an inch. He will be shorn of his whole beard if $400 is collected. His moustache will go for $1,000.

This is a cumulative affair and so any amount given will help. Please give and send a kid to camp. Send contributions to Bristol Summer Program (checks preferred), Box 3199, as soon as possible, so that Tom will know where he stands.

Scholarship for Scots

Any student of Scottish birth or descent may apply for a Fellowship to study in Scotland for a year sponsored by the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York. For information see Dean Wonnacott.

Tea party no party

The National Office of the Peoples Bicentennial Commission is joining with the Boston Peoples Bicentennial Commission in a Tea Party Campaign that will focus on the new corporate and political tyranny in America.

Two hundred years ago American patriots struck at the heart of tyranny in a bold, daring, and defiant act. The Boston Tea Party signalled the opening of the American Revolution.

Now, a new tyranny casts its shadow over America. Once again, Americans are faced with a dictatorial and repressive government; not a tax system that represents the interests of the very rich; rising prices; and a host of other critical problems that threaten the very fabric of American life. The Peoples Bicentennial Commission is putting Mayor White and his corporate friends on notice. The first Boston Tea Party was no polite establishment affair. It was a Revolutionary Act that symbolized the discontent of thousands of decent, hard working citizens, who were fed up with a government run of, by and for the wealthy few.

John Hancock did not sell insurance! The Boston Tea Party was no party!

December 16th will not be theater! It will be real!

For further information contact: Ted Howard, Jeremy Rifkin, (617) 547-4068

Physicists open tonight

The Physicists will open Thursday Nov. 15 in Wright Theatre at 8:00 pm. Admission for Thursday's performance will be $100. Friday, Saturday and Sunday admission will be $200 or a Concert-Drama-Film Series Ticket. Call 388-2665 for reservations.

Thanksgiving recess

Thanksgiving Recess will begin Tuesday, November 20 at 5 pm. Classes will resume Monday, November 26.

College dining halls will be closed during the recess period. The last meal served will be dinner on Tuesday, November 20; meals will resume Sunday the 25th for dinner. Beginning November 21st the Crest Room will be open from 8:30 am. to 3:00 pm. everyday except Thanksgiving when it will be closed.

Dormitories will be open for the entire period. Please sign up with your House Director as soon as possible if you plan to remain on campus during the vacation.

grievance committee

By DEBBIE SHADD

The following are actions the Student Forum Grievance Committee has taken on complaints received in the past few weeks.

Concerning complaints about dorms:

1) More vacuum cleaners for Gifford and full length hall mirrors for Gifford and Hadley have been ordered.

2) New heating elements for the broken oven in the second floor Kelly-Lang lounge are on order.

3) Anyone with complaints about heating in his dorm (we have received complaints about Allen and Battell) should speak with the dorm resident.

4) An exterminator has visited a few rooms in Gifford to investigate the red ant situation. The remainder of the rooms will be checked over Christmas vacation.

5) The committee looked into a complaint about 7:30 a.m. trash pick-ups waking up people in the new dorms. In the future the pick-up will be postponed until at least 8:00, and later if possible.

Concerning dining hall complaints:

1) Menu posting in Proctor will begin again after the new ride board is set up near the Information Desk.

2) Yogurt is now being served at breakfast in Proctor.

General complaints:

1) In regard to the new policy concerning soliciting, see Dean Wonnacott's article on page 14 of the October 25th **Campus**.

2) The wasps in Munroe have been sprayed.

3) A complaint about the Library's 1:00 Sunday opening time has been referred to the Forum's Library Working Group.

4) The Comptroller's Office will try to get pay checks out earlier on Fridays (they were out before noon on the 26th).

5) Dean Wonnacott is looking into the possibility of having a soft drink machine installed somewhere in the Johnson building.

6) The lighting on the stairs between Gifford and Munroe and on the path to the library has been fixed.

7) The condition of the "C" parking lot will be improved (gravel will be laid to level out the bumps), and better lighting will be installed in the Perkins lot and lots "A" and "B" in 4 to 6 weeks.

Grievance Committee members are:

Brad Gay (chairman)
Debbie Shadd
Steve Matzura
Winthrop Smith
Demie Moore
Jack Neumeyer
Roy Reynolds
Ann Mellow
Ellen Evans
Mary Jane Tuohy

The Energy Game: Electric Power and Consumption in Vermont

"The Energy Game: Electric Power Production and Consumption in Vermont, Focus on Addison County" will be the subject of a one-day public conference in Dana Auditorium, Saturday, November 17, 1973, COMMENCING AT 10 A.M. Students and the public are urged to come and to participate. There is no admission charge.

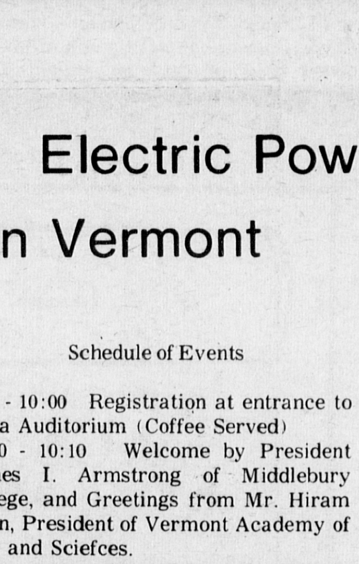
The proceedings, sponsored by the Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciences, will feature four speakers: Mr. James E. Griffin, President of the Central Vermont Public Service Corp., and Velco; Dr. Malcolm Severance, economist and Chairman, Dept. of Business Administration, UVM, and member of Velco; Mr. Charles R. Ross, attorney, and former member of the Federal Powej Commission; Dr. George B. Saul, radiation geneticist, and Chairman of the Biology Dept., Middlebury College.

The morning program, from 10-12 a.m., will give the speakers an opportunity to present their positions. They will define the problem and propose solutions. The afternoon session, beginning at 2, will be a panel discussion, moderated by Mrs. Newton C. Garland, President of the Vermont League of Women Voters. At this time, the proponents of the morning will join with the audience for a discussive evaluation of both the electric power problems and attendant difficulties as well as what may be done to meet the impending demands.

The program is planned and offered as an opportunity for many people to become informed and to express their opinions of the problem of the energy crisis as exemplified by Addison County.

Schedule of Events

9:30 - 10:00 Registration at entrance to Dana Auditorium (Coffee Served)
10:00 - 10:10 Welcome by President James I. Armstrong of Middlebury College, and Greetings from Mr. Hiram Hunn, President of Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciefces.
10:10 - 10:15 Brief Review of Addison County Energy Picture (J. R. Illick)
10:15 - 12:00 Presentation of the 4 Position papers (Griffin, Severance, Ross, Saul)
LUNCH (Student Cafeteria)
1:30 - 2:00 Business Meeting of the Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciences for members in Dana Auditorium (Johnson Art Gallery will be open to visitors at this time)
2:00 - 4:00 Panel Discussion between morning speakers followed by questions from the audience. Moderated by Mrs. Newton C. Garland, President, Vermont League of Women Voters.
4:00 - 4:15 Summary Evaluation by Mrs. Garland and Conference Adjournment



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Snodgrass...

continued from p. 11

Afternoon Reading

Earlier in the day Snodgrass gave a reading of selected poems based primarily on personal experience.

Snodgrass, who lives in the woods near Syracuse, told his audience that"countrylife has made a bird-watcher out of me." He told of his delight in recording the horned owls that inhabit the area."We have nights so bad that even the owls won't go out."

The poem "Owls" is set during such a night, when "Nothing crosses the crusted ground," and "The iron air clangs like the gates of a cell block." Snodgrass depicts two owls calling to each other: "Their voices cross over the dead nightEach alone."

Another poem about birds, "A Phoebe's Nest," is a light contrast to "Owls." Based on Snodgrass' discovery of a deserted nest built with his wife's hair, the poem whimsically asks in one line, "Will the birds get dandruff or public lice?"

Snodgrass described two of his poems as being "especially unbeautiful."

In the first, "After Experience," he combined memories of a brutal World War II self-defense instructor with the teachings of Spinoza.Describing the poem, Snodgrass said that he combined the two not only for contrast, but to emphasize the essential agreement between them as well.

By pointing out the similarities between the soldier and the philosopher, he said, he hoped to show that men "use the best ideas in the world as tools for the worst actions in the world."

The second, "A Flat One," took its title from the medical slang for "corpse." Describing it as an "expecially painful" poem, Snodgrass based it on his experiences as an assistant at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Iowa City, where he worked for eight months with a patient dying of terminal lung cancer.Snodgrass described the patient as "really one tough old bird," and said that "he was rigged up like a television set."

"Working for that man, you really wonder how much sense it makes," he said, "and then you're shocked to find yourself thinking that way."

"A Flat One" reflects this conflict of emotion and morals within the poet.The poem is a mixture of bitterness, admiration, and even affection for the dead patient."How many young men did we rob," the poet bitterly asks, "to keep you hanging on?" But the last line indicates a different sense of loss: "We would have killed for you today."

William DeWitt Snodgrass was born in 1926 at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Iowa State University.He received a Pulitzer Prize in 1960 for his first book, Heart's Needle, and published After Experience in 1968.

Now a poet-in-residence at Syracuse University, Snodgrass has taught at various universities throughout the country.One anthologist writes of him: "Few modern poets have laid their hearts as directly bare, and few have done it with a surer touch or greater technical skill."

Salmon...

continued from p. 1

February, which is the peak month for electrical usage in Vermont.

Public schools and colleges, he said, will be expected "to get in step with the fundamental game plan" to tide the state through the expected energy shortages this winter.

Debate Over Open Space

The Governor also spoke briefly about other problems facing the state of Vermont.One of the most important of these, he said, is "the gargantuan question of tax reform."

The tax question is particularly crucial in relation to local property taxes, he said, which provide "nearly two-thirds of the revenue for public education in Vermont."

Salmon termed this "the great debate over open space" and said that the issue was of major concern to residents of the Middlebury area, "the heartland of agriculture in Vermont." The issue, he said, revolved around the desire of Vermonters to own their own land.

Without going into the specific positions of either political party, Salmon said that he had recently "laid down the gauntlet" to Vermont Republicans, by challenging them to come up with alternatives to the property tax proposals which Salmon has introduced into the legislature.

In later remarks, the Governor called the issue of tax reform the most important one of the 1972 campaign, in which Salmon, a Democrat, defeated conservative Republican Fred Hackett.

Salmon's victory made him the second Democrat to be elected Governor of Vermont since the Civil War.The first was Phillip Hoff, now state Democratic chairman.

Vermont Economy

Governor Salmon also discussed the generally unfavorable state of the Vermont economy. The present situation arose, he said, because of the relatively recent change from an agriculturally to a recreationally-based economy.

In 1972, he said, Vermont had been 50th—"That's last," he noted—in per capita income growth.He said that he felt this fact was due in part to the migration of outsiders into Vermont. These people, he said later in response to a question, usually work at low-paying jobs in the recreational industries such as skiing.

He remarked, however, that he had no plans to meet this particular problem, saying "We're not going to build a wall around the state of Vermont.We've got the most beautiful state in the Union and we want people to see it."

Salmon said that while he favored the measures which Vermont has taken to limit despoilation of the state, the state has seen a decline in its industry in the last 15 years.He feels that this is in part attributable to its concern with "environmental purity."

He contended that the fact that Vermont has been "all welled up in the battle for environmental sanity" should not lead people to think that Vermont is necessarily "anti-growth" or "anti-industrial."

Salmon touched briefly on what he termed "the housing crunch, which is another kind of crisis." He said that most Vermonters are never able to realize "the life-long dream of owning their own home." This option, he said, is one open only to "the very affluent."

Questions

In response to reporters' questions after his address, the Governor returned to matters surrounding the energy crisis.He declined to outline specific limits to the use of energy by recreational industries.

In relation to Vermont's use of nuclear power, he said that he expected the Vermont Yankee nuclear plant to reopen within two weeks.The plant was recently shut down for safety reasons after it developed mechanical difficulties.

Salmon said that while he did not expect Vermont to ban the use of nuclear power to provide electricity, he opposed the construction of any more nuclear power plants in the state. He noted that the governors of the New England states were working in conjunction with the premiers of the eastern Canadian provinces to develop a workable plan for importing hydroelectric power.

In relation to Watergate and related matters, Salmon said he felt that after President Nixon had introduced his energy proposals and the Mideast situation had cooled off, the President should consider resigning because he has "no real mandate to govern."

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Dear Fellow Citizen:

Imagine that 25 or 30 years ago citizens concerned about the future quality of life in America had gotten together to do something about it.

Suppose they had begun an effective citizen's campaign to make government agencies and industry management sensitive and responsive to the needs of the people. The *real* needs, of *all* the people.

Think how much that was already wrong would have been corrected by now.

Think how much that has gone wrong since then would never have been allowed to happen.

If the public had acted years ago, we would long ago have eliminated or minimized the inexcusable pockets of poverty in our land of plenty; the vile and violent contaminants that pollute our air and water; the ravaging of our land by insensitive corporate and government forces; the sickening, often lethal, chemicals, gases and dust in many of our factories, foundries and mines; the unrestrained power and expenditures of our military establishment; the inequities in taxation that takes 20% of workers' wages while many with enormous incomes pay little or *nothing.*

Our people would not be disenchanted and disillusioned. And the prevailing mood in America would not have turned from confidence and pride and hope to growing feelings of frustration and outrage and hopelessness.

What if we don't act now?

In another 30 years our population will have doubled. What if our rampant economic "growth" is allowed to continue indiscriminately—mindless of the public's hopes and indifferent to their problems?

What if we continue to do nothing because we assume that others are taking care of these problems?

Who *is* taking care of them?

It is clear that our institutions, public and private, are not really performing their regulatory functions. They tend not to control power democratically, but to concentrate it and to serve special interest groups at the expense of voiceless citizens.

Almost all the organized legal representation in our country is working to protect private interests and private wealth.

Who represents the citizen? Only ourselves. And that is why I urge you, as a public citizen—a citizen concerned about your community and your country—to support Public Citizen.

If we do not speak up in the public interest now, if we allow the problems to multiply, life in America could be intolerable. Perhaps impossible.

Citizen Advocates-Citizen Supporters
A Cause for Optimism

We have seen how a few determined citizens can overcome overwhelming odds to better their communities. What has been accomplished so far is not the work of one person but of more than 30 young men and women—lawyers, other professionals and students. If more valiant and dedicated people were able to work on a broader scale, think how much more could be accomplished.

Thousands of graduates of law, medical, science and engineering schools and other disciplines want to work long hours, at minimal wages in the public interest. They know that our society cannot solve its problems if all our most highly trained professionals work for private industry or government agencies.

If these selfless young people are willing to sacrifice conventional rewards to pioneer the future, other public spirited citizens will surely want to make it possible for them to do so.

Through Public Citizen, we ask concerned students to contribute $5.00 (non-students are sending $15.00 or more) to support a lean, hard-working group of these citizen-advocates.

Through published studies and documentation, they will help to sharpen public awareness of our problems. Public awareness leads to public action.

Historically, the idealism and energy of students has been a potent force for change. We hope to provide a dynamic vehicle and clear goals for those hopeful qualities by organizing student supported public interest groups throughout the country to work for lasting change through an orderly, democratic system.

They will represent disadvantaged minority groups, before the various legal agencies of state and federal governments. They will seek to temper the actions of large corporations that have acquired power far out of proportion to their contributions to society.

In some important way, every major company touches on the lives of thousands of people—employees, consumers, retailers, taxpayers and whole communities. Shouldn't these people have a voice about policies that directly and adversely affect them? Must not a just legal system accord victims the ability to deter forces that tend to victimize them?

A way must be found to make a real impact on corporate boardrooms—and on government agencies that often serve as protectors, even service arms, of the industries they are supposed to regulate.

Bureaucrats cannot easily resist the overwhelming pressures of special interest lobbies in Washington and state capitals. But there can be a greater countervailing pressure—the determination of citizens lobbying for the public interest.

Once a year, as a Public Citizen supporter, you will receive a report on significant new citizen involvements that have been effective in achieving reform or relief at the local, state, or national level. Hopefully, you will apply them in the areas of your own commitment to action. Citizenship skills must be continually sharpened and used if we are to succeed in preventing or diminishing injustice.

Potentially, there are 200 million of us unable to work full-time for the public interest but with a full-time anxiety about it. Think how much can be accomplished if enough private citizens become *public citizens.*

Please mail the coupon and your check for $5 or more to help Public Citizen continue and expand the work that is already under way.

Let it not be said by a future, forlorn generation that we wasted and lost our great potential because our despair was so deep we didn't even try, or because each of us thought someone else was worrying about our problems.

Sincerely,

Ralph Nader

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☐ Additional contribution of $ ________.

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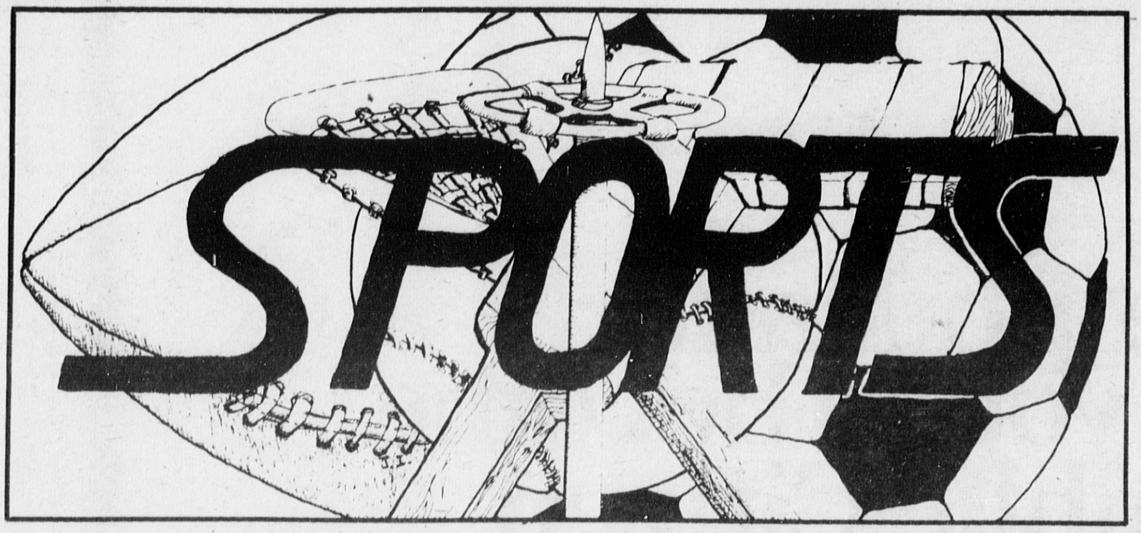

fall sports

Wrapping up fall sports

By TOM RYAN

Although traditionally known for its academia, the fame of Midd's ivied, ivory tower is lately emanating from the unlikely source of Memorial Fieldhouse. And those receiving the summa cum laude are not all playing in one field.It's a school of diversity, moving from soccer through women's field hockey and back to two football teams.

Of course, there are intellectual pursuits at hand, but compared to the foot-in-mouth twaddle bandied over the Special Committee Report, the varsity booters seem possessed of the more cogent idea for use of the extremities.After finishing an undefeated 10 game season, they are headed for the ECAC tournament as the number one pick.

Their success, says Coach Lawson, lies in getting down to "the rag and bone shop" where they have fashioned good fundamentals into a unified team effort. It's a hilly road to hoe, but scholars take note.

Also posting a perfect season, for the third consecutive year, was the women's field hockey team which recorded seven A team victories and four B victories. Attributable for this team's winning ways was the Middlebury "women's movement" which evinced such finesse and agility that even a men's team must have crumpled under their attack. Mark Patinkin is reportedly recruiting such a team to find out which will really dominate.

Leading scorer for the women's team with 19 goals was Edith MacAusland, followed by Sue Storer and Mary Baetzer with 18 apiece. These girls along with several other outstanding players will be eligible for the coveted, varsity "WM" letter.As sophomoric as it sounds, it is a letter which worn proudly on a sweater gives a feeling of "self-confidence,' independence, and self-awareness."

Lest, however, anyone believe that the fine performances of any of these athletes can be separated from Midd's intellectual atmosphere and search for identity, the women's narrow 3-1 escape from a Williams' defeat should be remembered. Missing the SSIS Conference because of practice, a nearly fatal depression consequently swept the squad because they had failed to learn whether they were permissive, promiscuous, or merely premarital.

Falling just short of the unbeaten mark was Middlebury's third stand-out team, varsity football, which rambled and scrambled to a 7-1 finish. Not quite repeating the past year's unblemished record because of an unfortunate loss to Norwich, they nonetheless finished high in the Lambert Cup ratings (the only comparable performance up the hill might be an Oscar for Dean O'Brien in the Saga of Fraternities).

The gridders' season is particularly noteworthy because they have been in the process of adapting to the Delaware wing-T of first year coach Mickey Heinecken. The smooth success of the transition is an auspicious omen of prevailing pigskin (and sheepskin) prestige.

Emulating the ways of big brother, the freshman football squad likewise fell only one short of extending its undefeated streak over two seasons.Standouts on the team included not only backs, Rod Bicknell and Rex Martin but Coach Doug Arnot whose fine recruiting paid off quite well this season and should also insure continued varsity victories next year.

Summing up the "I Almost Can't Believe It" season, knowing sources reported that not only will the entire soccer team receive tenure but that the combined fall athletic team records should stimulate enough alumni giving to keep the school going for at least another two years.

E.C.A.C. Preview:

Midd seeded no.1

With temperatures now dropping below freezing, and distant mountains magically producing those familiar white tops, the Middlebury sportsminded have turned to waxing skis, perfecting that set shot, and filing the summer's rust off the ol' hockey skates.Football has come and gone; our Mid harriers have begun pricing cross country gear; and our Jockettes have shed their tennis sneakers and hung up the shin guards.All told, fall sports seem to have left Middlebury for another year—well almost.

Our undefeated soccer team constitutes just one exception.Now, after their 10-0-0 regular season (which ended November 1, with a shutout victory over Plattsburgh), the Panther booters will participate in the E.C.A.C. (Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference) Soccer Tournament at Wesleyan College, November 16-17.

The top seeded Panthers will face fourth seeded Plymouth on Friday afternoon. The winner will then play the victor of a Tufts vs. Weleyan match on Saturday.(For those of you interested in supporting the Midd squad, the schedule of games is as follows: Tufts vs. Wesleyan—10:30 Friday; Middlebury vs. Plymouth—2:00 Friday; Championship—10:30 Saturday.All games will be hosted at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut)

Entering this tournament as the top seeded team, the Panthers will be looking to stretch an undefeated record to 12 games. And there is good reason to believe it can be done—even while facing the best New England has to offer.

First, there's an impressive scoring record of 23 Midd goals to only 1 scored by an opponent (a record unmatched in New England soccer at least). Then there is high scorer Charley Jackson who managed to find the opposing nets 12 times during regular season play; and others (Brian Lewis, Andy Jackson, Kevin Candon, Eric Shapiro, and Peter Colton to name just some) who battered the nets with over 200 shots on goal, 11 of which became marks in the scoring column.And of course, the all important defensemen: fullbacks Dave Pentkowski, Kevin Hundley, Muddy Waters, and Chuck Brakely allowed only 61 shots on goal as Goalie Dave Kynoski skillfully

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Heinecken reign begins, Powerhouse continues

By JOHN DOHERTY

"Startling success,"—What!? With Middlebury's glory finished in the Norwich debacle, to finally characterize the recent football season that way may surprise some fans.It seems to ignore the harsh disappoint that descended on the Memorial Fieldhouse family when that frustrating upset derailed the heady streak that the Panthers were riding.

It was a shock that things should come to an end so abruptly, but the real wonder was in the development of the team, in the fact that when the Norwich game did come around, the Panthers were still in the saddle. Going into that game the simple fact of The Streak itself (14 games, longest in the nation), was overwhelming. But the far more amazing part of the 14-0 masthead was the 6-0 record that was inscribed under the numerals "73."

As they set out this past fall, the prospects for any kind of season that threatened to repeat the 8-0 tally of the previous year were at best shaky.Talking to Mickey Heinecken on the day before his team was to take the field against Union, I

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Gridders beat Union 21-0

By TERRY BAER

Coming back from a disappointing 19-12 defeat that broke the longest winning streak in the country, the Middlebury gridders pouted their way through a scoreless first half to finally regain that Panther tenacity, and overcome a very stingy Union defense 21-0.

Taking to the field, it appeared that Midd would easily dispose of an anticlimactic Union, as the Panthers immediately intercepted a pass within the shadows of their opponents goal posts. However, Middlebury was soon to find out that the Dutchmen's defense, which touted the biggest line seen all year, was unreasonably unruly.

Throughout the first half, the offensive squads of both teams seemed to have difficulties keeping a drive rolling long enough to score. Attacks which alternately wilted just when the fans were getting excited, also allowed each team an opportunity for an unsuccessful field goal attempt. The climactic epitome of these pendulum—like, almost —scores (and what could have been the turning point) came in the closing seconds of the first half, when Union held the Panthers in a four play goal line stand.

The second half proved quite exciting as Middlebury came back to pick up where they left off. With only four minutes of the third quarter gone, they consummated the momentum begun in the previous half as Charlie O'Sullivan sprinted across from the three to revive the Panther's overpowering domination. Jim Chandler split the uprights with the first of three successful PAT's to give the Panthers a 7-0 lead.

Middlebury's second talley was set up by the Panther defense which forced and recovered a Dutchman fumble. Led by some fine running from the fullback spot of Jack Leary, the Panther's drove to the four yard line, where Tommy O'Connor cashed the effort in for six points.

The Panthers scored their last of the season in typically record—breaking fashion as Pete Mackey teamed up with his aerial accomplice Bruce Bertkau to embarrass Union with repeated completions and a TD. After a frustrating first half, Mackey's impressive airborne talents returned to be rewarded with New England records of 20 touchdown passes in a season and 38 in a career. On the other end of the line, Bertkau pulled down his 43 reception of the year to set a school record—the more noticeable for a season shortened by illness.

All in all, Middlebury showed what they are known for: the comeback. But this time with some important differences. It was not a last minute desperation effort, but the mature concentration of a determined and dedicated team coming back from a demoralizing loss. To sit back and let this anti—climactic game slide would have been easy, but such a laissez—faire attitude toward the outcome would have broken the back of a successful season.

Both coaches and players should be commended for an excellent season. Together they not only created a football team of the first order,but also performed an unbelievable experiment in reorganization. The Panther's 7-1 record augurs well for the continuing long life of the Midd powerhouse under Coach Heinecken's highly competent leadership.

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New fieldhouse: fire or shin splints

By W. W. SCHROEDER

The new Field House should be completed and readied for use during Winter Term, according to Dick Colman, Director of Athletics. Some major features of the new edifice are a nine laps per mile track, seven squash courts, six tennis courts, and various combinations of basketball, volleyball, track and field, and baseball facilities.

In addition, the large amounts of space available allow practice of almost any sport short of skydiving. The incorporation of all these features under one roof is accomplished by easy convertibility of areas from one use to another. This involves sliding partitions and movable nets.

A committee has been set up to coordinate activities in the new field house. It is headed by Joan Towne, Assistant professor of Physical Education. Advising her are Marc Temin, faculty; Barbara Weeks, staff; Barbara Hammond and Chuck Brakely, students; and Gretchen Adsit and Peter Sundheim, Women's and Men's Physical Education.

One point made by Dick Colman is that except for a period from March 1st to April 15th, when outdoor practice is hampered, intercollegiate athletics will generally not take priority over other activities; in other words, the new Field House is for everyone.

A problem which will remain unresolved is that of the surface of the field. The polyplastic that had been planned upon for use as a floor fails to meet Vermont state requirements for smoke toxicity and flammability. Colmansays that there are two possibilities open, but both take time. The first is that the ruling of the fire marshalls could be challenged because the laws about flooring are vague in reference to building type. The second is the possible development of another surface which meets the present standards.

In the interim, the macadam subsurface will be used. This probably means a couple of years without the resilient type of floor originally conceived; instead, the floor will be similar to the old indoor tennis courts.

One other feature that has been abandoned is the underground runway that was to connect the two Field Houses. It will be replaced by an above-ground walkway constructed from cement blocks. Presumably, the reason here is cost.

Other than the problem with the surface, the construction of the Field House has proceeded smoothly. The relative speed with which the building has materialized is due primarily to the prefabricated nature of the shell and its similarity to the now functioning designs at other schools. The building crew came directly from the site at Brown University where they fabricated an equivalent structure. Our Field House has benefitted from this in terms of speed of construction and reduced building costs.

The completion of the new Field House will provide a means for the implementation of Middlebury's program for establishing lifetime sports. Dick Colman enthusiastically anticipates an increased participation in sports by the college community; I look forward to being able to find an unoccupied basketball court. If the Field House is used for its avowed purposes, the average Middlebury student will find many more facilities available.

"B"aby booters, 5-2-0

By SCOTT ADLER

Dartmouth 3, Middlebury 0

It was a meeting of two very even, well disciplined teams at Dartmouth home field. One apparent difference between the teams was the Big Green's ability to capitalize on plays, while the Panthers missed several opportunities from close range. In particular, Tony Park's fancy footwork and John Doane's hustle should have produced scores. However, the forward line either shot over the goal of directly at the Dartmouth goalkeeper when good chances for a score appeared.

Dartmouth led Middlebury in the vital area of shots taken, 26-22. Tim Denney and Don Tompson combined to turn away 12 shots. Dartmouth stopped 11 shots on goal. However, the "B"aby Panthers took seven corner kicks compared to one for Dartmouth.

Besides its inability to score, Middlebury's main problem was controlling the midfield area. Panther fullbacks had to stop repeated Dartmouth drives, and on the other end of the field, Middlebury could not maintain the constant pressuresneeded to produce an effective scoring attack.

Middlebury, while exhibiting skills equal to Dartmouth's, seemed (using the classic cliche) "to want the game" less than the Big Green. Dartmouth's domination in the midfield kept the pressure on the Panthers, and ultimately it was the deciding factor of the game.

Middlebury 4, Union 1

As opposed to the game with Dartmouth, the "B" booters made up in hustle what they lacked in skill en route to beating a physical Union squad. The Panthers also seemed to mind the weather and the officials less than their Union counterparts (one Union player was ejected from the game).

Goalie Tim Denney made several outstanding saves early in the first period. Once adjusted to the field and wind conditions, fullbacks Joe Robataille, Scott Adler, and Don Tompson throttled Union's scoring attack while Mike Norris and John Clemency controlled the midfield. Tony Parks and John Feldenzer, along with Bob Harris, set up John Doane for 2 scores. Mike Norris and Bruce Hardy made the score 4-0 before Union could break the shutout with only a few minutes remaining in the game.

Middlebury 4, Norwich 2

In a snowy, cold game at Norwich, Middlebury's "B" soccer team found themselves up against a team improved by Norwich second string varsity players. The Cadets came out much stronger than expected and surprised the Panthers with an early score. Goalkeeper Tim Denney, plagued by the snow and cold, had trouble controlling the ball and bowed to the pressure, giving Norwich a 1-0 lead.

At the other end, Mike Norris evened the game quickly by chipping the ball over the Norwich goalkeeper from 30 yards out. The Panthers pulled ahead when fullback Joe Robataille scored his second corner kick goal of the season, heading in a Bob Harris pass from 18 yards out. Norwich refused to be discouraged by the Middlebury pressure and scored to tie the game by converting a Panther miscue into an open net goal.

Middlebury's strong midfield play kept the ball at the Norwich goalmouth, and after the Panthers were stopped twice by opposition fullbacks, John Feldenzer punched in a rebound, giving Middlebury

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Hockey practice begins

The Middlebury College hockey team began skating last week in preparation for a 21-game schedule, announced by Richard W. Colman, Middlebury athletic director.

Middlebury opens the 1973-74 season December 1 against McDonald College on the traditional two-game Canadian swing which includes a game the following day with College Militaire Royale in St. Jean, Que. The first home game of the new season is set for 7:30 p.m., Dec. 7 against Wesleyan, a newcomer to the schedule.

The Panthers of Coach Wendy Forbes will tune up for the Canadian trip with two practice games. Middlebury will meet New England College in a scrimmage at home at 3 p.m. Friday, Nov. 16, and will host the Pierrefond Junior B team at 3 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 24, at Memorial Field House.

The 22-man Panther team will play 10 regular home games this year against such formidable opponents as the University of Massachusetts, St. Lawrence, Vermont, Williams, Hamilton, Boston State, Norwich, C.M.R. and Wesleyan. In addition the annual Alumni classic is set for Jan. 19.

Middlebury's complete schedule follows: Dec. 1 at McDonald; Dec. 2 at College Militaire Royale; Dec. 7, Wesleyan; Dec. 8, UMass; Jan. 9, AIC; Jan. 11, St. Lawrence; Jan. 14 at Salem State; Jan. 16, at Vermont; Jan. 19, Alumni; Jan. 23, at Norwich; Jan. 26, at Amherst; Jan. 30, Williams; Feb. 2, Hamilton; Feb. 5, Boston State; Feb. 8, at Colby; Feb. 9, at Bowdoin; Feb. 13, at St. Anselm's; Feb. 16, at Williams; Feb. 20, Vermont; Feb. 22, Norwich; Feb. 27, C.M.R.; and Mar. 2, at Lowell Tech.

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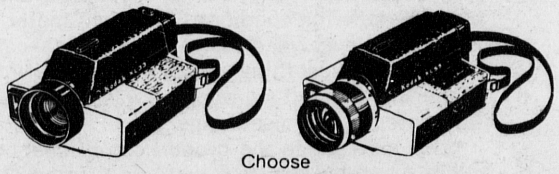

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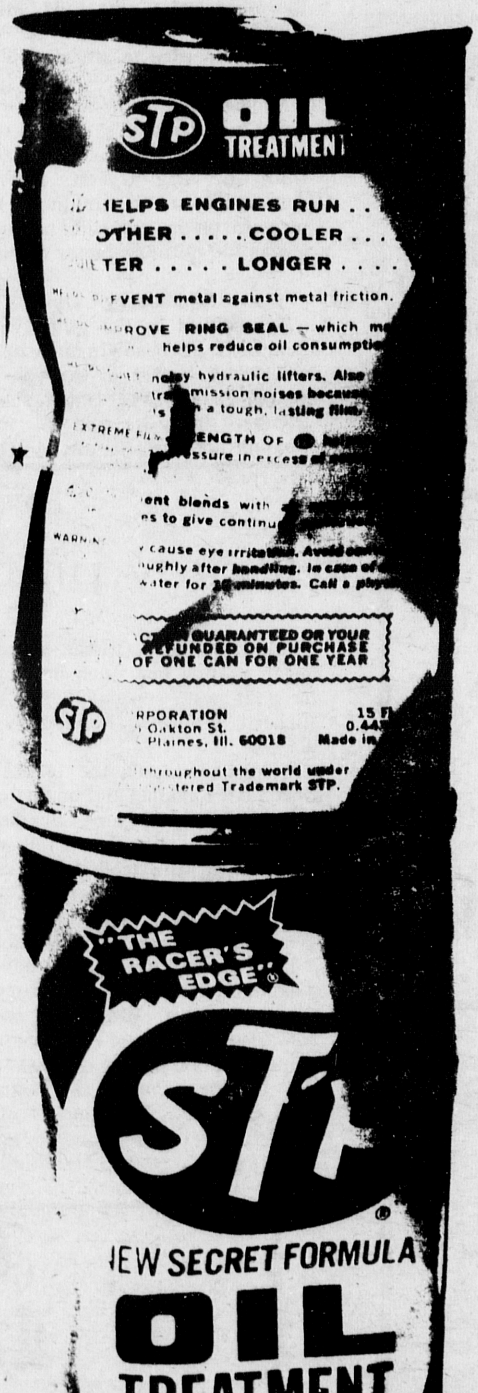

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Football...

continued from p. 16

asked him if the record then of six wins was more than he expected as the campaign had gotten underway. "Well," he replied, "since we hadn't scored a touchdown in any of our preseason scrimmages."

Colby, the season opening win of the Panthers, was, he asserted, "a very big game," for the team. That win gave them "faith in themselves and in the system." So, yes, the record was better than he had calculated, but, "In terms of what we've achieved as a team, however, the real success depends on tomorrow, (Union)."

After their lackluster play of the first half in that game, it appeared that "success" as Mickey defined it was beyond the Panthers. As the half ended 0-0, with Middlebury's failure to score from the two yard line, and given Union's preceding marches up and down the field, it looked like people were going to try and celebrate one "disappointing" 6 and 2 season. But in a display of poise and maturity, the Panther's ,led by Mackey, finally achieved their vindication with crisp play from both offensive and defensive squads.

The win redeemed them of their first loss in a year-and-a-half of play. It capped off a 7-1 record that overcame, as Athletic Director Dick Coleman pointed out on the day of the game, the shakeup of a new coach, 2 new staff, and a new system. It also admirably absorbed the loss through graduation and the retirement of nearly a dozen potential starters.

The single loss will restrict all the hosannas that normally follow the undefeated football team. And, the Norwich failure will rankle even more because of its dubious ending and the "what-might-have -beens" that spring from it. But, not excusing that disappointment, it only slightly blemishes what overall has to be rated as a suprisingly successful first year of Mickey G. Heinecken's reign.

B Soccer...

continued from p. 17

a 3-2 halftime lead.

John Doane picked up his fourth goal of the season when he beat a Norwich fullback and caught the goalie going the wrong way. This finished the scoring as the Panther defense corrected its first half problems.

Middlebury kept the pressure on with fine midfield work and accurate passing. In particular haflbacks Norris, Tom Boak, Tom Ernst, John O'Brien, and Kip DeMoll collectively had their best game of the season.

This final game of the season gave departing Coach Gary Hindley a 17-10 record over four years. The follow-up product of which can be seen in last year's and this year's undefeated varsity teams.

Soccer...

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handled 60 of them. (The only shot to get past was kicked by a Union lineman 2 weeks ago)

But perhaps one of the most important influences in this tournament (as it has been in all regular season games) will be the coaches Thomas Lawson (Head Coach), Gary Hindley, and Robert Greene. Throughout the season they have managed to engineer not a lot of skilled individuals, but rather a conglomeration of them—a team. And it is this team effort that has carried them to a top seeded bid in the E.C.A.C. Soccer Tournament. It will indeed pose the greatest threat of their seasons to Plymouth on Friday, and if all goes well, to either Tufts or Wesleyan on Saturday.

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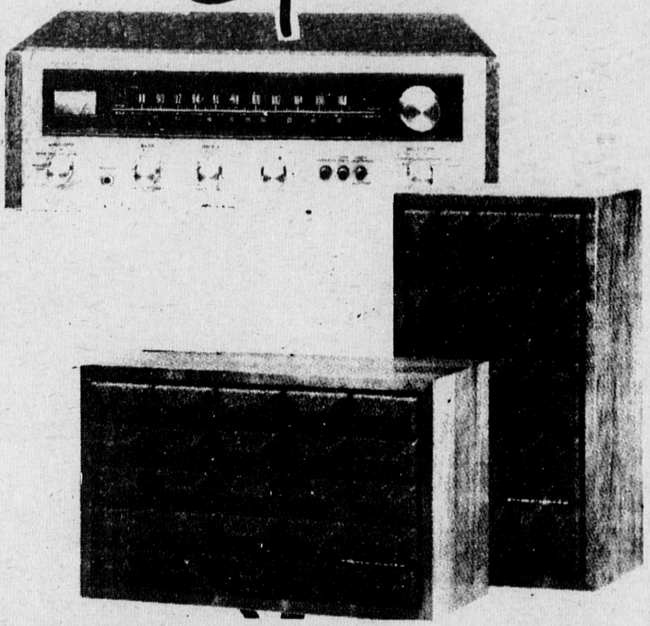

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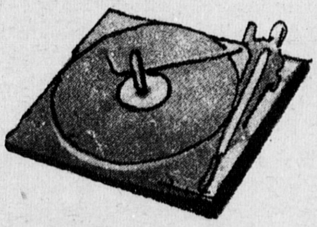

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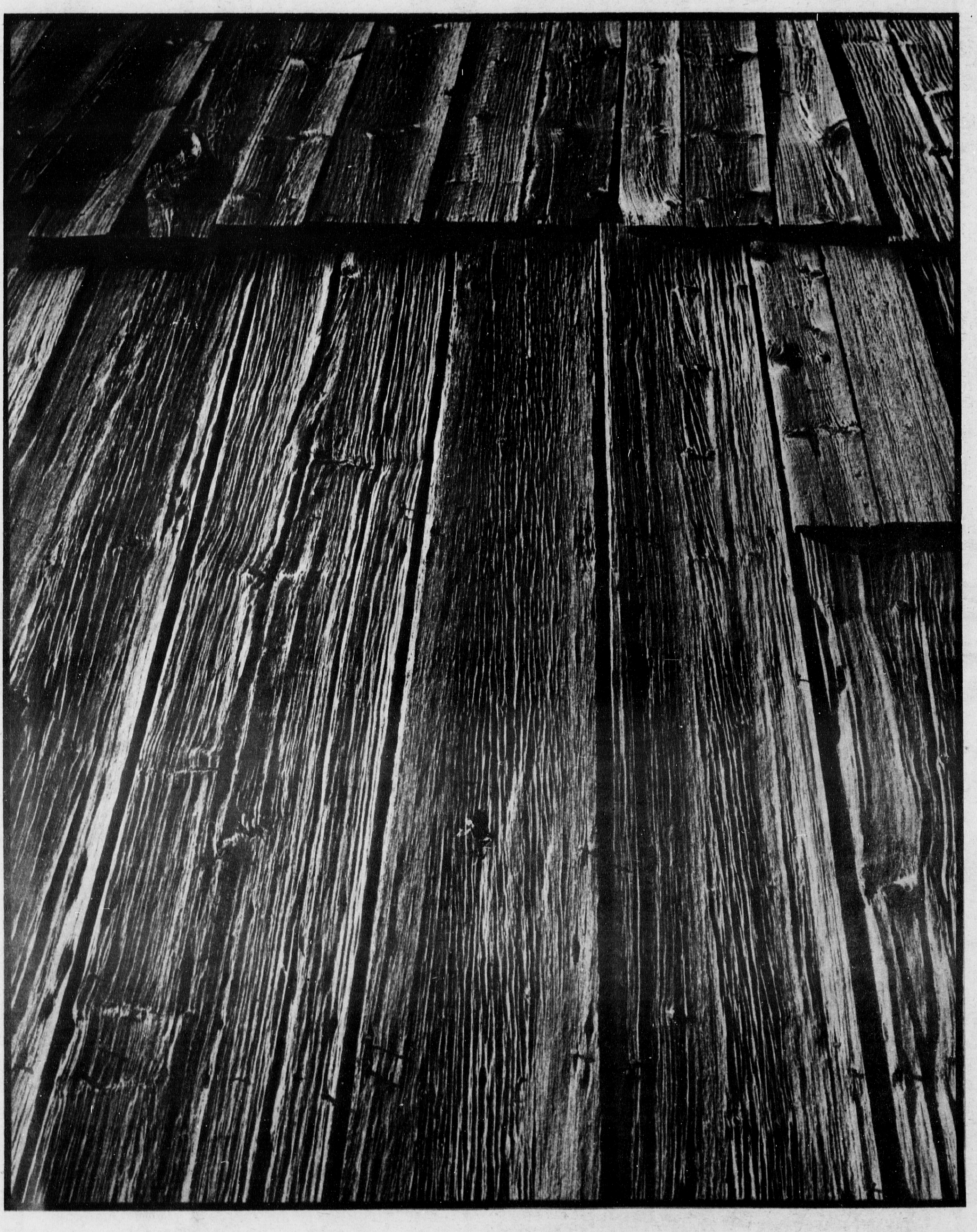22 Main Street
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